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United Nations WORLD

Anniversary Issue

THE INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

FEBRUARY - 35¢

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Happy Anniversary!

Some of the Greetings to UNITED NATIONS WORLD on its first birthday

TRYGVE LIE

Secretary General of the United Nations

"The *United Nations World* marks s first anniversary with the good ishes of the United Nations Secre- ariat.

During this year the United Nations self has boldly developed its activities n many fields . . . (and) may be justly roud of what it has done. It is entitled o face the future, crowded with diffi- ult problems, with full assurance of s strength and confidence in its ability o keep the peace and to improve the onditions under which men and women re struggling.

During the first year of its publica- ion the *United Nations World* has one the United Nations a fine service y describing its activities in a way hich has attracted wide attention and nterest . . . It has done this in a fair nd objective manner.

I wish it continued success."

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

Prime Minister of Canada

"I extend cordial congratulations to he *United Nations World*, together ith my best of wishes for its continued uccess.

This publication should do much to romote a wider appreciation of the roblems of the United Nations. It ould help to create that understand- g and tolerance between peoples hich is essential to the success of a orld organization."

WARREN R. AUSTIN

United States Representative to the United Nations

"The *United Nations World* is a bust and attractive youngster. Its evelopment in one year gives prom- e of great service for the United ations cause 'to save succeeding gen- ations from the scourage of war.'

More power to you!"

IR ALEXANDER CADOGAN

United Kingdom Delegate to the United Nations

"On the occasion of the first anni- ersary of the *United Nations World* send my best wishes for success in e important task of spreading knowl- dge of UN aims and achievements."

HENRI LAUGIER

Assistant Secretary General to the United Nations

"At the moment when you are celebrating the first anniversary of *United Nations World*, I send you with all my heart congratulations for your past achievements, and best wishes for the future. The United Nations will not fulfill its task unless it is supported by an informed, lucid and militant international public opinion.

The success which your magazine has had in the past year is extraordinary. The task that remains to be fulfilled is gigantic. I hope that your magnificent publication will contribute to making the people understand that peace, and thus the future of mankind, depends upon the success of the UN."

SNOUCK HURGRONJE

Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations

"On the occasion of the first anniversary issue of *United Nations World* I would like to extend to you my best wishes for the further success of your magazine, and I hope you will continue to devote your main editorial efforts to the problems and activities of the United Nations and the organisms related to it."

J. D. L. HOOD

Minister, Australian Mission to the United Nations

"I am pleased to congratulate you on the success of your publication and to give you my best wishes for the future. As well as lively and informed comment, the *United Nations World* carries also most useful information. It is most readable . . ."

WAN WAITHAYAKON

Ambassador of Siam to the United States

"It is with the common man that the United Nations will stand or fall. *United Nations World* brings the UN home to the common man: It is comprehensive, concise and convincing. It has my best wishes for every success."

JOSE ARCE

Argentine Ambassador to the United Nations

"I . . . take this opportunity to wish your publication the continued success which it so justly deserves. . . .

We hope that the miracle will take place in 1948. May our steps never falter in the difficult task of promoting international cooperation in the political and economic fields."

CHARLES MALIK

Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations

"The *United Nations World* is meeting a real need. It is the only free magazine devoting itself to the affairs of the only organization of peace and security in the world today. The thinking public can play a decisive role in the maintenance of this harmony between equality and inequality. And the *United Nations World* is the one organ of information which can critically guide the public in this its duty."

JULIUSZ KATZ-SUCHY

Representative of Poland to the United Nations

"Allow me to congratulate you on the first anniversary of your journal. During the first year of your publication I read every issue very carefully and found that the non-partisan and international approach to matters which have been dealt with by the United Nations are very helpful for spreading of its ideals."

HUGUES LE GALLAIS

Minister of Luxembourg to the United Nations

"On the occasion of the first anniversary issue of *United Nations World* magazine, I am happy to extend my very best wishes for continued success."

MOSHE SHERTOK

Delegate of the Jewish Agency to the United Nations

"I am happy to extend congratulations to the *United Nations World* on its first anniversary. The destinies of the UN are now deeply involved in the implementation of the General Assembly's Resolution on the future government of Palestine. It is obvious that the very principle of international authority will be vindicated by the maintenance of this Resolution, and would be gravely undermined by its defeat. The birth of the Jewish State is therefore associated with the highest and most universal ideal—that of international cooperation under the aegis of UN. We therefore have special as well as general reasons for wishing your journal every success in the promotion of United Nations' ideals."

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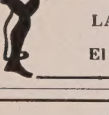

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UN WORLD
mailbox

"Boyishly Happy!"

A UNW subscriber sent a gift subscription to the editor of the Stuttgarter Rundschau *in Germany. He forwarded the reply to us:*

"I am quite boyishly happy about the UNITED NATIONS WORLD you are so kindly sending us. Don't send me any other paper, but if you really are so kind to send us UNW regularly, you are a God-sent fairy to us. . . . It is one of the very few alert and vivid papers we are authorized to reproduce without special license.

Three cheers to you by the *Rundschau* staff and many, many thanks! . . ."

DR. RIEDER-VERLAG
STUTTGART, GERMANY

Message to Stephen

"Please send the enclosed note of congratulation to little Stephen Jones, who painted the lovely cover picture for the December issue. . . ."

IDA M. KEIGWIN
COLCHESTER, CONNECTICUT

Issue With Brogan

"It is disappointing to find a writer of such stature as D. W. Brogan show so little generosity and so little humanity in discussing India and Palestine. One wonders if he does justice to his countrymen by picturing their attitude—with which he seems to sympathize—as one of injured self-righteousness reminiscent of a villain in a Dickens novel.

"In India, 'the bang was provided by local talent,'" says Mr. Brogan, meaning the Hindus and the Moslems. Had the 'local talent' of British officials in India really nothing to do with the bloodshed? . . . One need not go back to 1776 to find such doom prophesied by Englishmen about the United States.

"To reduce the whole Zionist movement or even American Jewry's interest in it to the level of a 'heroic crusade launched from Hollywood' is to descend to the intellectual level of Ben Hecht and Ernest Bevin. Young 'Bloody Balfour' who had many Irishmen killed, was the paragon of intellectual virtues. But the elder man who made his name immortal by issuing the great historic Declaration—which was messed up by puny minds—was guilty of losing his 'detached mind' and becoming 'passionate and partisan.'"

M. Z. FRANK
HA'ARETZ CORRESPONDENT FOR *Ha'aretz* (TEL AVIV),
NEW YORK, N. Y.

UNW French Edition

"I fully agree with Mr. Connelly's French friends in the quotation he gives under the caption 'Big Hats and Mr. Molotov' ('Mail Box,' UNW, cember, 1947).

"Having lived all my life in Fr except for the last five years I too much experience of the Fr people not to know what and how be their understanding regarding UN. . . . I have often thought of great timeliness of a French editio UNW, in which . . . the French c write authoritative articles about UN."

GEORGE P. CLEYET
PALO ALTO, CALIFO

A French edition of UNW is being planned for publication year—ED.

"Amazing Zeal"

"About one month ago, I perch got a copy of UNW. Like a hu dog I grabbed each article one by Hunting with amazing zeal, I sear at least a dozen newsagents. I lected as if it were some wealth previous copies of UNW since its s ing date of February, 1947. Now I satisfied since my share of one cop UNW has been secured by my n agent.

"I understand and agree with editorial policy, to make the worl small through the eyes of UNW there can be no words such as 'dist or 'foreign.'"

SYED HASANAT AH
CHIEF EDITOR
THE *Dastkari*
LAHORE, PAKISTAN

Challenge on Partition

"I have carefully read and wis take issue with the article, 'H Arabs the Right to Resist?' by Pr sor Clyde Eagleton dealing with legal aspects of the UN decision Palestine. (UNW, January, 1948.)

"Early in the UN debates, the Delegations challenged the assump that the General Assembly or any o organ of the UN has any authorit decree the partition of Palestine. H ever, to meet any doubts in this gard, several of these Delegations posed that the International Cou Justice be asked for an advisory opi On November 25, 1947, the vot this proposal . . . was 20 for an against, these latter including se of those who, under normal cir stances, would have voted affi tively. For example, they included vote of the Canadian Represent who had on the same day openly pressed his doubts as to the As bly's right in relation to the part of Palestine, and . . . the Be Representative whose Delegation previously expressed itself in fav reference to the ICJ, but who otherwise . . .

"Keeping this in mind, I would to point out . . . that the real maj was in favor of asking the ICJ f advisory opinion. . . .

"The General Assembly, the Sec Council and the other organs of UN are organs of delegated po

"This is also true of any other organ of the UN. The Security Council is not entitled to subscribe or give effect to such recommendation . . . (and) is even duty bound to express itself against it, in view of its being an element of serious disturbance to international peace and security."

M. Fawzi
Permanent Representative of Egypt to the UN.

"I . . . am Unafraid"

(In reply to one published in UNW, October 1947)

"Gentle reader, general public and General Assembly of the So-Called United Nations: This is the man on the street, the man you forgot.

I do not need and never did
Security

Of you my friend
I your brother am unafraid

Of you who call yourself my enemy
I damned fool am unafraid

You see I'm the man who forever
Must fight the forms of fear
That you my brother so desperately
believe in

Remember again that since time
began
It was you my brother who took his
mind
And prated fear while I
The little man on the street fought it
With all my soul to prove that
You are indeed my brother
I thank you."

Robert Oberg
Santa Barbara, California

UN Into World Government

"In your article on 'World Communism' (UNW, December, 1947) you say: 'The only place where compromise between communists and non-communists can be still achieved is the UN. Whether this last meeting ground will be removed or a formula of cooperation be found, . . depends the question of peace or war.'

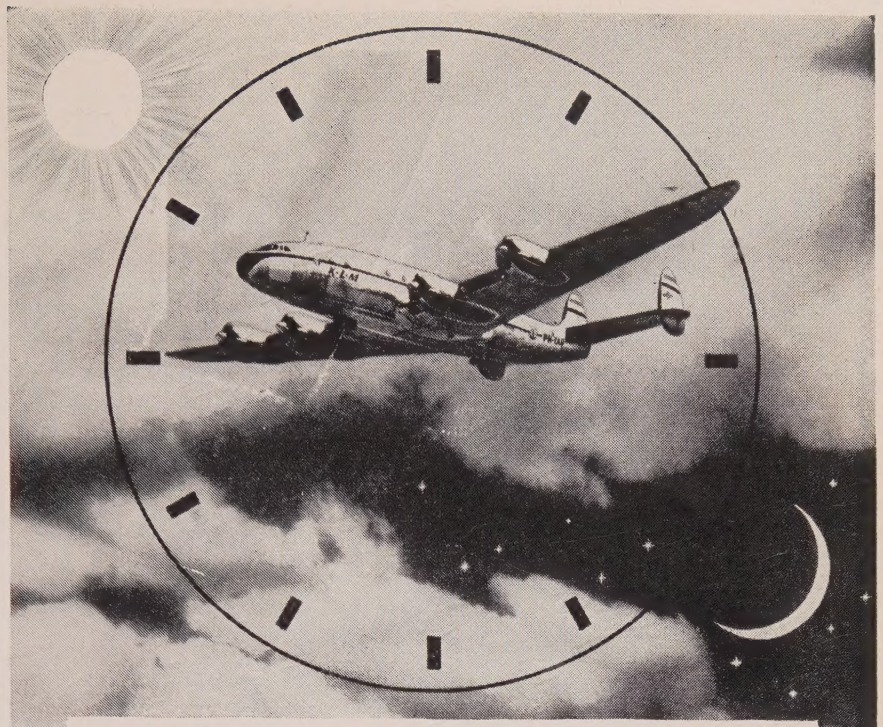
"Then may I suggest that if and when the UN, by voluntary agreement of its signatories, is given the powers to make it an effective world government, thus rendering ineffective tactics of intimidation, misrepresentation and boycott by any bloc, then and then only will 'the answer,' the sure guarantee of its remaining such a potential 'meeting ground,' be given. On this depends peace or war."

E. S. C. Handy
Oakton, Virginia

No Second Look

"Your article in the December issue on eligible bachelors at UN. (Unpolitically Speaking, p. 47) is an insult to the intelligence of female members of the organization. Despite your charming little biographies, we wouldn't look twice at some of the 'eligibles' you've mentioned—probably not even once!"

A United Nations Secretary
Lake Success, N. Y.



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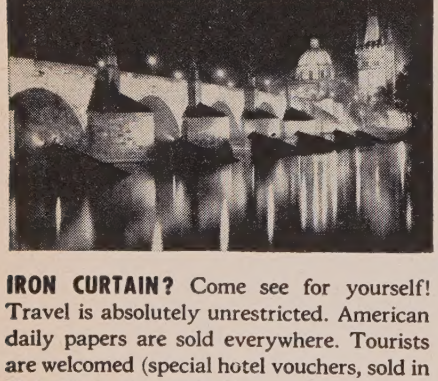

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what in the WORLD!

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Which Is the World's Largest City?

London? In population, right (though New York is a close runner-up). But in area, the correct answer is Kiruna, an iron ore town in Swedish Lapland, north of the Arctic Circle. Although this city has only 18,000 inhabitants, its area is 18 times that of greater New York. Despite this distinction, people of far-flung Kiruna probably envy New Yorkers one superlative (while it lasts)—the world's longest subway ride for a nickel.

Olympic Flag Found

The famed five-ringed satin Olympic flag will fly again over the 14th Olympiad at London this summer. It has been found by the British Army in a bank vault in Berlin. The ceremonial flag was given by Belgium to the International Olympic Committee at the Games in Antwerp in 1920. It traveled to the Games in Paris, Amsterdam, Los Angeles and ended up in Berlin after the 1936 Olympiad.

"Speaking Frankly" in Chinese

James Byrnes' best seller, *Speaking Frankly,* has been translated into Chinese under the title "Record of Russo-American Diplomatic Relations." The preface is by T. T. Hsiao, director of the Central News Agency. Price of the book: 65,000 Chinese dollars (about $5 in American money at the official exchange rate, less than 40 cents at the black market exchange).

Court Blights Mixed Marriage

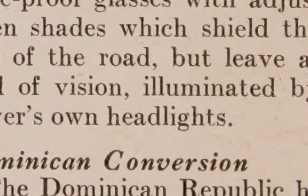
Even though "all the world loves a lover," the Jerusalem District Court remains unmelted. Recently, all marriages between Palestinian Jews and British Christians were voided in Jerusalem. The Jewish religious law, which is officially recognized in Palestine, regards marriages as invalid unless performed by a rabbi.

Ship-to-Shore Electricity

An idea which was born 20 years ago in the minds of two French physicists may become a fact before long. These scientists, George Claude and Paul Boucherot proved that the thermal power o the ocean could be utilized b means of floating power stations o great ships. A giant alternator i set between two huge tanks o warm and cold water; the warm water is drawn through tubes int boilers and the cold water into bi condensers and the power thu manufactured could be transporte back to the land by submarin cables. The possibilities of the pla are startling: if set up off the coas of Dakar, the floating power sta tion could provide current two o three times as powerful as tha produced by the Genissiat powe dam; it could revolutionize work ing conditions in Africa; it coul turn many parts of the desert int oases; it could operate the Trans Sahara Railway.

Dim Lights

One of the biggest causes of nigh motor accidents is the glare fro on-coming headlights. But a Czec inventor may have found the an swer. He has perfected a pair o



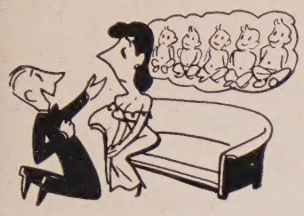
glare-proof glasses with adjustabl green shades which shield the le half of the road, but leave a sa field of vision, illuminated by th driver's own headlights.

Dominican Conversion

The Dominican Republic has i sued its own currency, the go peso, to replace the American do lar, which has been in use sin the United States Marines occ pied the country in 1916. So f bank notes of 1, 5 and 10 pesos a in circulation. The conversion fro U.S. currency will be gradual ho ever, and dollars will still circula on a par with the Dominican cu rency, until the new money catch on internationally as well as d mestically.

ow Many Children?

"What is the ideal number of ildren to have?" This question s asked to a large group of men by the French Institute of



blic Opinion. Women in the pro- sional class favor families of four ildren; workers' wives think two enough. Most women felt that ree children would be ideal.

onumental Modesty

Mahatma Gandhi, in a recent ue of his newspaper, *Harijan*, ok a firm stand on the proposal erect his statue at the Gateway India in Bombay (See UNW, n.). Disclaiming all responsibil- for the idea of the monument nich would cost $300,000, he ote: "I must dissent emphatical- from any proposal to spend any oney on preparing a statue of me, ore especially at a time when ople do not have enough food d clothing. In Bombay the autiful insanitation reigns. There so much overcrowding that poor ople are packed like sardines. ise use of ten lacs of rupees will nsist in its being spent on some blic utility. That would be the st statue."

ntencing Ghosts

A denazification tribunal in Ba- ria is going to try in absentia dolf Hitler and Eva Braun. A dgment is necessary in order to nfiscate the large estate left by e Fuhrer of the Third Reich.

achelors of Fishery"

At Inchon, Korea, 240 youths re graduated from the Pusan shery School. Their curriculum: ling, ocean meteorology, marine

gines, fish processing and other udies designed to increase Korea's pply of food and fish oil. In 1939, orea's annual catch was 1,758,000 ns (73% of the Japanese catch).

(*Continued on page 7*)

WHAT THE WORLD SHOULD KNOW ABOUT

TOURING IN FRANCE

France is a great tourist country. She always has been. Before the war, tourism was our No. 2 industry. Today it's very close to the top.

Americans have always been among our best boosters and their importance keeps growing. The money they exchange for what France has to offer in beauty, culture, pleasure and relaxation, plays the major role in giving work to more than 1,000,000 French men and women in the industry.

So, definitely able to stabilize the nation's economy, the tourist industry must be rebuilt. And deeply conscious of this fact and of tourism's basic place in the plan of recovery, the French people are hard at work restoring hotels, roads and transportation.

To prove tourism's value, take a simple example: If 100,000 Americans visit France this year, each spending $1,000, our import-export balance is helped to the extent of $100,000,000. These dollars, in turn, go far to import needed goods from the U. S. A.

On the other hand, will the feeding and housing of 100,000 Americans in France exert serious effect on the country's tight resources? In a country of 40,000,000, the added burden becomes negligible amounting to less than one-quarter of one percent. It is plain, therefore, that the benefits derived from the presence of tourists in France far outweigh the minor drain on her supplies.

Tourism, mixing the healthy ingredients of mutual understanding and sound trade, points a way not only to prosperity, but to peace. Its vital place in the plan of world recovery must not be overlooked or minimized.

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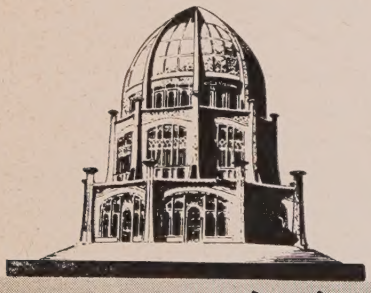

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un WORLD FEBRUARY

introductions

CHESTER BOWLES—*"Give Them This Day Their Daily Bread," P. 45*

Chester Bowles, one of the ablest men in both U. S. and UN affairs has had a remarkable career. Founder of the well-known advertising firm of Benton & Bowles, he retired in 1941 to accept a series of government wartime jobs, culminating with the office of OPA Director. He is now raising $60,000,000 to feed the millions of hungry and war-stricken children of the world.

J. GARCIA GRANADOS—*"Violence in Palestine Inevitable," P. 25*

Senor Granados has been Guatemalan ambassador to the U. S. since August 1945 as well as chief delegate of his country's delegation to the UN. Last year, as a member of the UN Commission investigating the Palestine question, he acted with his usual vigor, interviewing leaders of every shade of opinion, Arab, Jewish, Christian and British throughout the Holy Land.

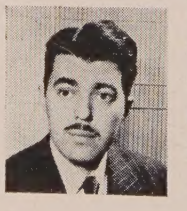
PEARL S. BUCK—*"Yen of China: World Citizen of the Month," P. 48*

A member of the editorial board of UN WORLD since its inception, Pearl Buck has long been closely identified in spirit and action with the ideals that motivate the magazine. She is an author of numerous novels and articles of international interest, Nobel Prize winner, founder of the East and West Association and the most eloquent spokesman for the peoples of Asia.

J. C. FURNAS—*author of "Their Gods are Dead," P. 41*

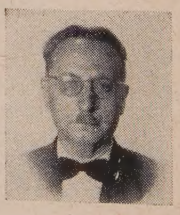
One of America's well-known magazine writers, Furnas was a correspondent in the Pacific during the last years of the war. He grew so fond of the South Seas that he remained to write a book, *South Seas: An Anatomy of Paradise*, which William Sloane Associates will publish late this spring. His article is based on first-hand experiences, integrated with historic parallels.

MILTON LIPSON—*"Terror: World's Fastest Growing Business," P. 32*



For almost 10 years, Milton Lipson was an Agent of the U. S. Secret Service, assigned to duty in New York, Washington, Chicago and abroad. Now a practicing member of the New York Bar, the theory and philosophy of police work has long been his major avocation. He is now engaged in writing a book on the use and abuse of police power throughout world history.

MAX BEER—*author of "A Portrait for the Governor," P. 39*



Max Beer is an internationally-known writer and lecturer of peace organizations, a former official of the League of Nations, a professor at the French *Ecole Libre des Hautes Etudes*, a consultant to the Economic and Social Council of the UN. This article is an example of his skill in discovering intriguing if little-known characters who had a definite effect on history.

ternational Omelet

Poland has become one of Brin's important egg sources. Durg 1947, the central cooperative ganization, "Spolem," supplied ritain with 28.8 million eggs. In 946 only 3,000,000 were exported.

reasure on Tap

Australians have finally learned ie answer to a puzzling question ncerning the seemingly unlimited

eer supply of Bathurst Island, off ie coast of Darwin, North Ausalia. Darwinians had suffered a ood many beer shortages in the ast and were always amazed to see iat their neighbors on Bathurst sland weren't affected. Some good etecting by the crew of an Ausalian lugger found the answer. A iip carrying American supplies as wrecked by the Japanese durg the war, off Bathurst. Inhabints of Bathurst, exploring the reck, found a large cargo of beer.

Iollywood to Denmark

The research departments of merican film companies are exloring possibilities of producing merican films abroad on a large ale. Bent on economies and hopig to take advantage of lower osts in dollar hungry Europe, sevral companies recently sent repreentatives to Copenhagen to make survey. Political, economic and ocial conditions are said to have een found satisfactory and it may ell be that fairly soon Copenagen will become a rival of amorous Hollywood.

Iolland Needs Houses

In the war, 23.12% of the 2,203,27 dwellings in the Netherlands as destroyed. Even though the utch have done a wonderful job repairing their damaged homes, iere is still a shortage of 300,000 ousing units—equivalent, in the nited States to a shortage of 000,000 units. The housing headhe is further aggravated by an nprecedented baby boom. The utch Government intends to ake a dent in the shortage by building program of 70,000 new ousing units per year by 1950.

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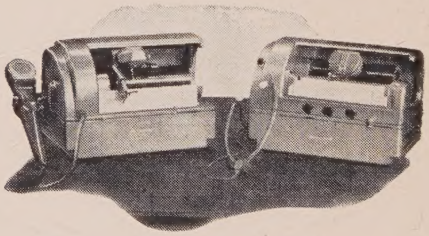

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Other Bonds and Investments		64,159,482.50
Loans and Discounts		449,400,552.30
*Banking Houses		179,793.50
*Other Real Estate		2,231,564.11
Mortgages		88,209.88
Credits Granted on Acceptances		7,695,223.86
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable		3,034,088.10
Other Assets		800,619.57
		$1,413,980,108.48

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$25,000,000.00	
Surplus	75,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	8,149,916.91	$108,149,916.91
Reserve for Contingencies		4,297,301.92
Reserves for Taxes, Expenses, etc.		4,179,327.24
Dividend Payable Jan. 2, 1948		1,125,000.00
Acceptances Outstanding	$11,786,504.62	
(*Less own acceptances held in portfolio*)	867,651.36	10,918,853.26
Other Liabilities		1,222,672.94
Deposits (*including Official and Certified Checks Outstanding $48,278,790.34*)		1,284,087,036.21
		$1,413,980,108.48

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Going to the Dogs

Greyhound racing, "the sport the small bettors" may soon go Siam. A Bangkok weekly repor agitation on the part of certa sportsmen to have this sport i troduced in Bangkok. Because "t average Siamese is an invetera bettor" the newspaper is sure t sport will catch on, but urges pa ents to keep their children awa

The Lady or the Tiger?

A Colombian girl vacationing a farm near the city of Quibd heard a commotion in the he house in the small hours of t

morning. Arming herself with machete, she went out to invest gate and came face to face with tiger which had been attacking th livestock on nearby farms fo weeks. Interrupted in its raid the hen house, the animal turne on her. Dodging its claws and mal ing efficient use of her machete, th girl killed the tiger. Then she wer back to bed.

Atom on Wheels

The British Ministry of Suppl in cooperation with the Atom Scientists' Association, has orga ized a traveling atomic energy e hibition. Housed in two railroa coaches, it is touring 26 towns England, Scotland and Wales. demonstrates the basic principles atomic energy by means of chart photographs and working model Britons are seeing too how a cha reaction is started in uranium an how atomic energy is being used medicine and biology.

A Thousand for One

The Venezuelan Government w divide up the huge 163,086-ac ranch, "El Trompillo," which b longed to the country's late, hate dictator Juan Vicente Góm (1908-1935). Credits will be gran ed to the thousand new owners the Agricultural Bank. Greater pr duction of meat and dairy produc is expected and a coffee develo ment program is planned.

(*Continued on page* 10)

UN WORLD
THE INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE
Vol. 2 No. 1

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ASK US ABOUT THE U. S. SAVINGS BOND-A-MONTH PLAN

One Penny Mauritius

A stamp merchant of Perth, tralia browsing through old st files in the back of his shop one achieved an ambition sec cherished by every philatelis the world—he found a "One P Mauritius." The stamp was is in 1847 in remembrance of a given by the wife of the gove of the Isle of Mauritius. There only a dozen in existence, va upward of $16,000 apiece.

Mud for Sale

One of Czechoslovakia's known exports is mud, a very cial kind of mud. Found onl the famed Piestany spa, the

has medicinal properties which said to relieve rheumatism. Wa loads of it are shipped to hosp and pharmacies in Australia, S America, Canada and Palestine

"Wood Age" in Finland

While the rest of the world t of the Atomic Age, Finland is nitely living in the "wood a Today Finland's entire way of depends on the tree—eight ou every ten Finns earn their livin the timber industry; nine tenth Finland's exports are made wood or its derivatives—ev thing from railway transporta to bathtubs and soap. At a Fin hotel, you sleep between p sheets; you eat a meal in a res rant on a paper tablecloth wooden plates—and you might ish off with a glass of artific colored Finnish cognac, a f name for potable wood-alcoho

Hands Across a Continent

Argentina is granting sch ships to three Colombian boy study at the National N School at Buenos Aires. The co will take five years, the last devoted to practical experi aboard ship . . . Six Chilean p experts will go to Ecuador t ganize courses for the police there. They will lecture on de ing, finger printing and ro police investigations.

Tabun!

THE GAS THAT DRIVES MEN MAD

BY LADISLAS FARAGO

Author of *Axis Grand Strategy*

If it is true that insanity is far worse than death, then the most horrible weapon developed during World War II is not the atomic bomb but a mysterious German gas developed late in the war, known by the code names of "Tabun" and "Sarin." It was never used in actual combat. For once, man shied away from the exploitation of one of his most fiendish inventions —a chemical agent that attacks the brain and the nervous system, turning people into raging lunatics before killing them.

All poison gases that had been developed for military use up to World War II, such as mustard, phosgene, lewisite and others, were designed to attack the respiratory system, the skin, or both. They could either be seen, tasted, smelled or felt. Tabun and Sarin have no direct effect on the lungs or skin as such. They attack only the nerves. They are invisible, tasteless and odorless. Their presence in supposedly fresh air cannot be detected by the senses until it is too late. A few whiffs of the contaminated air containing fractions of a milligram of Tabun are sufficient to kill. Gas masks are no protection. Tabun seeps into the body through the pores of the skin, seeks out the nerves and infiltrates the brain.

The fresh air of whole cities could be contaminated in a single gas attack from planes camouflaged as commercial carriers. A secret agent could smuggle containers of these stealthy killers into railway stations, assembly halls, schools, hospitals, or places where the leaders of a nation meet—then release the invisible gas and escape before the attack is detected, leaving behind men condemned to death.

A poison gas which makes homicidal maniacs of sane men before killing them is the most terrifying military weapon developed by the Nazis in the last war.

The time hiatus between exposure to the gas and its eventual lethal effectiveness, a period sometimes lasting several hours, endows this new gas with its fiendish quality. Long before those exposed to the gas are killed by it, they are made to suffer from its horrible effects. During the early stages of exposure those under attack suffer from a congestion of the chest, from severe headache, nausea. Gradually they go blind, as the optic nerves become inhibited. Convulsion and cramps follow. Homicidal tendencies and other forms of aggressive mental illnesses develop as the gas degenerates the vital cells in frontal parts of the brain. With the invention of Tabun and Sarin, man has arrogated to himself a ghastly privilege that the Greeks believed was the prerogative only of gods: he can first render mad those whom he intends to destroy.

Captured German documents reveal that the Nazis considered using the gases against the Allies as a desperation measure in February, 1945, on the eve of the Third Reich's defeat. Hitler had called a conference in his command bunker in Berlin to survey the hopeless situation. The air was thick with gloom. No one had an idea until Joseph Goebbels suggested, "Why not use Tabun?" But Hitler was undecided, his military advisers counseled against it, and the Luftwaffe told him it had no planes left to mount a major gas attack. Tabun was never used.

TABUN! THE GAS THAT DRIVES MEN MAD

(continued)

Dr. Albert Speer, Reichsminister of Armament, was present at this particular conference. According to his testimony in Nuremberg, corroborated by captured documents, he was appalled by the depravity of Goebbels' suggestion. The war was already lost, the use of Tabun would not stave off defeat. It would bring agony and death to additional millions and provoke instant Allied reprisals. But it gave Speer an idea.

He decided to use Tabun himself, not against the Allies, but against Hitler and his entourage cooped up in the Fuehrerbunker. He intended to introduce the gas into the ventilating system. But the plan was thwarted, for just as Speer moved to carry it out, Hitler ordered the construction of a protective chimney around the ventilating funnel.

Albert Speer was one of the few men in Germany who knew all about Tabun and Sarin. He had known for a long time that they were being manufactured in three German chemical factories, but it was not until November, 1944 that he received a detailed report as to their true nature.

This particular report, now in possession of the Allies, described a test in which a number of goats were exposed to Tabun in its vaporized form. The gas was used in limited quantities and, at first, the experiment seemed a failure—the goats were violently ill, but did not perish. Then, of an instant, they all went mad. They became a rampant herd of maniacs, killing each other in an uncontrollable fury of destruction. Those that survived died in agony shortly afterwards.

Post mortems revealed that the gas had caused a radical degeneration of certain parts of the goats' brains, developing in them murderous tendencies and other forms of dangerous mental disease. For the first time in his life, Speer told his judges, he decided to defy Hitler. He ordered the immediate closing of the three factories and the destruction of those stock piles that had not yet been turned over to the High Command.

Up to that time, it was the general impression in this country that with such standard chemical agents as mustard, phosgene, and lewisite, chemical warfare had reached its peak. Experts maintained that it was "chemically impossible" to find new gases satisfactory for battlefield use. Major General Alden H. Waitt, director of the Chemical Warfare Service's research section, even declared that the United States had "the most powerful war gases known to science, better than those possessed by the Germans and the Japanese."

But by 1944, intelligence reports received by the U.S. Army's Chemical Warfare Service spoke of a new German gas two to ten times more toxic than anything the Allies had. It was developed from an exceptionally powerful insecticide which had a fluorin compound for its base. These reports emphasized the exceptional vaporicity and persistency of this new chemical agent. The area in which it was released was said to remain contaminated for long periods of time, the invisible gas clinging to low lying regions and wooded patches for days, weeks, even months.

The gas, according to reports, operated by attac ing and "inhibiting" nerve tissues, central and pe pheral, afferent and efferent, vertebrate and invert brate, causing "within a limited period of time irreversible abolition of the [nerve] action potentia In non-scientific language this means that it destroy nervous action, thus snuffing out life.

In order to appreciate the fiendish nature of th attack, one has to examine the mechanism of nervo action. The brain and the central nervous syste occupy an absolutely dominant role in the body. T network of nerves, like power lines, makes possible t functioning of the organs and carries messages fro one point of the body to another. Once its function interrupted or destroyed, life instantly ceases. It w long known to science that nerves generate electrici for their functions, but it was also assumed that ce tain chemical compounds were necessary in transmi ting the crucial nervous impulse from the nerve endi to the "effector cell," which carries out the order.

Two German scientists, Drs. O. Meyerhoff a David Nachmansohn, attached to the Kaiser Wilhel Institute in Berlin, made the search for this chemic compound their lives' work. Both had to leave Ge many when the Nazis came to power, Meyerhoff goi to Philadelphia and Nachmansohn to the Neurologic Institute of Columbia University's College of Phys cians and Surgeons.

There in 1937 Nachmansohn discovered that t chemical compound known as "choline esterase" w the one essential to the nerves in performing the crucial function. Nachmansohn found that once th chemical is destroyed in the body, nerve action ceas and life comes to an end. This was true of all membe of the animal world from the lowest living organis to man himself. Although Nachmansohn would ha been horrified at the thought of converting his abstra scientific researches for human welfare into a dead weapon, the Nazi scientists had no such scruples. Th immediately undertook to create a gas which wou destroy the vital-nerve chemical. Tabun was the ou come.

The possession by the Germans of the deadlie weapon yet developed was, of course, a mo serious threat to Allied arms. They had nothing wi which to oppose it. The atom bomb was still a year o It was absolutely necessary, therefore, that they d velop Tabun themselves in order both to devise method of defense against and to hold it as a thre of retaliation should the Nazis consider using it.

The actual formula of the gas had been obtain through intelligence sources but the production proce was still unknown. So, the Chemical Warfare Servi launched an intense effort to experiment with it several American laboratories. The magnitude of t effort may be judged by the fact that the Toxici Laboratory of the University of Chicago alone us 70,000 volunteers in testing 1500 gases. Finally a g labelled "DFP" (di-isopropyl-fluorphosphate) w produced that had the correct ingredients and seem to have the same characteristics as Tabun.

But when this DFP was first tested, its effect w found to be "reversible"—that is, nerves exposed to suffered only a temporary inhibition and recover

"There are today in the arsenals of the great powers, weapons,—chemical, biological, and climatological,—more devastating than the atom bomb, capable of exterminating the last vestige of human, animal and vegetable life from the earth. They are being manufactured at this moment."

—Rear Admiral Ellis M. Zacharias, USN (Ret.)
United Nations World, November, 1947.

Either the formula was incorrect or else Tabun attacked the nerves in a different and, as yet, unknown manner. Dr. Nachmansohn's theory appeared refuted.

While many scientists accepted the first result of the DFP tests at face value and rivals actually gloated over Nachmansohn's "failure," the Army remained convinced that DFP actually *was* Tabun and turned to Nachmansohn himself for help. The scientist, putting aside his scruples, willingly entered the service of the nation that had given him refuge.

THE subsequent investigation, ranging from Nachmansohn's laboratory in Manhattan's West 168th Street to the entire Western Hemisphere, rates as one of the most dramatic scientific detection stories in history. At one stage in his intense research, Nachmansohn was using a certain species of squids for his experiments with DFP, but the results were unsatisfactory. What he needed was *Electrophorus electricus,* the electric eel, the species which produces the largest quantity of choline esterase to maintain its powerful electric organ. Electric eels were commandeered from all the aquaria of the United States and Canada and shipped to him. But they were not enough.

An intense search for more electric eels was launched and extended throughout South America. It was known that they existed in quantities in remote regions of Brazil, so a U.S. Army expedition hacked its way to the upper regions of the Amazon, trapped and shipped 118 of them by military plane to the Manhattan laboratory.

These immigrants from Brazil helped Nachmansohn to establish once and for all the devastating effectiveness of DFP. He found that previous experiments yielded negative results simply because they were poorly conducted: nerve tissues were exposed to DFP for too short a time to permit the gas to have its lethal effect. Despite the fact that the total quantity of choline esterase in the human body is absolutely infinitesimal, it is still three to four times in excess of what the nerves need in order to function. The new gas begins its destructive effectiveness at once, but it is lethal only when it reduces choline esterase beyond the essential minimum needed by the body. Even when 90 per cent of the compound was destroyed, DFP failed to kill nervous action, but it wrought havoc with it in the meantime. But when more than 90 per cent of choline esterase was destroyed, nervous actions ceased simultaneously and its "inhibition" became irreversible.

This meant that the use of the gas in saturation quantities by ordinary methods of gas warfare would have the effect predicted. Both the Army and Nachmansohn were fully vindicated.

FINAL word about the Nazis' Tabun came in April, 1945 when Brigadier General Hugh W. Rowan, chief Chemical Warfare Officer of the European Theater of Operations, got the word he had long and anxiously awaited. In a captured depot at Ossa, near Leipzig, an advance intelligence team discovered 66,000 gas bombs, some of them weighing as much as 550 pounds. Among them were 16,000 bombs found to contain the Tabun and the Sarin Rowan's men were feverishly searching for. A few days later, in a wooded area near Hamburg, another Allied intelligence team found what at first glance looked like thousands of wooden coffins. Upon being opened, each was found to contain a single gas bomb.

Scientists were called in to analyze the contents of the bombs. As they tested the odorless, tasteless, invisible gas which emerged from the steel containers, they discovered that the German nerve gas was almost identical to that produced in the U. S.

It was perhaps with Tabun and DFP in mind that Senator Elbert Thomas of Utah declared in 1946: "The United States as well as other countries possess biological and chemical agents of undreamed effectiveness which could bring death, starvation and disease to an entire country." Poison gas was not used in World War II but, according to Prime Minister Clement Attlee, the decision was not "a moral but a military one, based on the premise that neither belligerent would undertake its use as long as the other refrained."

The Germans no longer have facilities to produce Tabun or Sarin and thus to menace the rest of the world with them. But their formulae are known to all military establishments throughout the world. One of Tabun's chief production centers is in the Russian zone of Germany where quantities of the gas were found intact. Some of the German chemists who worked on the development of the nerve gases are now in the Soviet Union. Others work in the United States, in Britain, and in France.

This must be borne in mind when one recalls the warning General Waitt sounded in addressing a convention of American chemists:

"Chemical weapons probably will be as decisive in any future war as the atomic bomb."

How To Get Rich In Russia

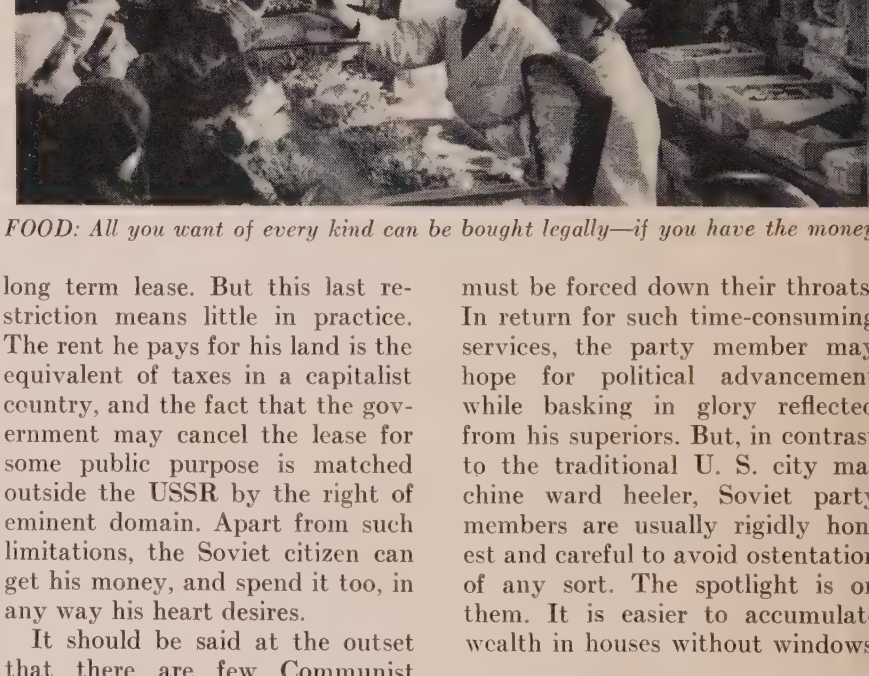
BY WILLIAM NELSON
Former U.S. Information Officer in Moscow

In the USSR wealthy citizens have country and town houses, automobiles, servants, pay small income taxes and no inheritance tax.

WHEN the Soviet Union announced its sweeping currency decree, last December, the most common American reaction was "Do Russians have bank accounts? I thought they were communists."

As a matter of fact, the Soviet Union is a land where a financially fortunate citizen may own a house in the country and a house in town, as many suits of clothing as his closet space permits, and an automobile. His wife goes in silks and sables. He buys his belly full of vodka and champagne. He hires servants to clean his house, valet his clothing, type his letters, serve his food, drive his automobile. Granted government permission, he may even possess a short wave radio station (a number of Soviet "hams" have been heard in the U. S.), a supply of explosives and strong poisons and a shoe box filled with radium. (The law does not mention U 235 or thorium). Whatever he owns, in goods, securities, royalties or cash is inherited untaxed by his family.

This may sound capitalistic, but it stops at one point. Soviet law forbids the "exploitation" of hired labor for private profit. The rich man, therefore, cannot use his wealth to hire people to make things for sale. He cannot own a factory or a farm so large that hands must be employed to work it. He may own a house, or several houses, but he cannot own the land on which they stand,—he must rent it from the government on a long term lease. But this last restriction means little in practice. The rent he pays for his land is the equivalent of taxes in a capitalist country, and the fact that the government may cancel the lease for some public purpose is matched outside the USSR by the right of eminent domain. Apart from such limitations, the Soviet citizen can get his money, and spend it too, in any way his heart desires.



FOOD: All you want of every kind can be bought legally—if you have the money

It should be said at the outset that there are few Communist Party members among the Soviet very rich. The typical Party member is not unlike a Tammany henchman of the old days. It is his job to keep in touch with popular sentiment, to explain to the collective farmers or to the members of the trade union local why the bosses do this and that, to explain to the bosses what the people in his community will take readily and what must be forced down their throats. In return for such time-consuming services, the party member may hope for political advancement while basking in glory reflected from his superiors. But, in contrast to the traditional U. S. city machine ward heeler, Soviet party members are usually rigidly honest and careful to avoid ostentation of any sort. The spotlight is on them. It is easier to accumulate wealth in houses without windows.

SINCE the recent currency decree the number of Russians with a lot of money has dwindled somewhat. Those fared worst who hoarded their money, either because they didn't want to reveal how much they had, or because, like most European farmers, they preferred the feel of currency to a cold notation in a bank book. Hoarders lost nine-tenths of whatever cash they

l above 3 thousand rubles. Patri- fellows, who bought govern- nt bonds after as intense a cam- gn as ever hit the United States, two-thirds of their investment. ose with money in the banks did tty well by comparison—they one "new model" ruble for every old rubles they owned above thousand, and two for every ee old rubles between 3 and 10 usand. But aside from cash, bank ances and government bonds, rich Russian's possessions were affected. His salary was un- nged. If he was an author or nposer, his royalties kept coming before. His houses, his good wool- suits, his wine cellar and his e's diamonds remained intact.

slightly above the former rationed price, but a good deal below the former unrationed price—a move which clearly benefits the well-to-do. However, many of those who received high pay for their "socially valuable" services have lost such special privileges as exceptionally high ration allowances and the right to purchase at exclusive well-stocked and reasonably-priced shops. At the same time, the poor have walked off with the prize of unlimited quantities of bread (the one essential of the Russian table) at a price lower than the former price of bread on ration. How well the new system works depends upon the supplies available—if the government can't satisfy the demand for bread, the

good portion of that wealth, but, by its attack on prices, reduced his chances of accumulating more.

CERTAIN illegitimate sources of wealth were dried up by the recent law. The gap between rationed and unrationed prices provided a lovely opportunity for speculators, against whom the decree was specifically aimed: "It is . . intolerable that the speculative elements who enriched themselves during the war and accumulated considerable sums of money should have the opportunity to buy up goods after the abolition of the rationing system." Soviet war heroes, for example, were entitled to a discount on articles purchased at the

OTHING: Prices and hemlines are still high in Moscow

LIQUOR: Champagne and wines are as popular as vodka

d the rubles he had left after the nge-over were worth more.

The result of the decree has been raise the value of the ruble. Be- e December, 1947, a Russian ld buy a certain amount of ds at comparatively low prices, ration. But that amount was a ct minimum of bare necessities. he wanted more, he could buy ally, either at government "com- rcial" stores or at farmers' mar- s, but the price he paid ranged n three to a hundred times the e of rationed goods. A poor man ld afford little more than his ion; a rich one was heavily pen- ed for any additional purchases. w, with rationing at an end, the ltiple price system has become least in theory) a one price tem, and anybody can buy as ch as he can afford at the stand- price. For most products, that ndard has been set at a level

farmers will continue to charge whatever the market will bear. But Soviet economists seem to be convinced that their country is capable of producing the quantity of goods which can be bought with the rubles now outstanding, reduced in number but enhanced in value.

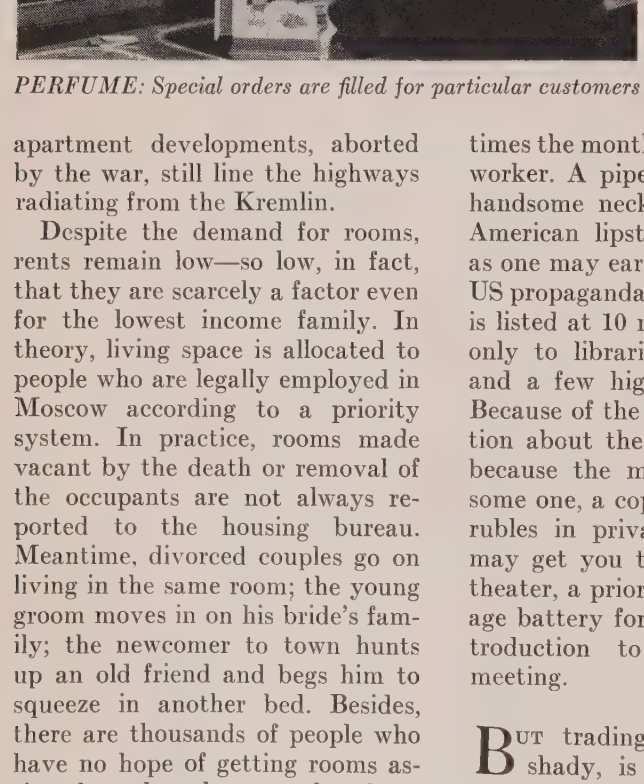
One group of Soviet rich men will find the going harder now than before. The farmers, in particular, made a pretty good thing of the old multiple price system. In addition to getting their share of the profits of the collective farm on which they worked, they could sell the products of their private farm property on the open market, and the profits were considerable. At least one collective farmer, for example, received the acclaim of the newspapers and the gratitude of the country for his purchase of 5 million rubles worth of government bonds. The decree not only took away a

high-priced "commercial" stores. It was not difficult for them to act as brokers for others, and split the discount. People with good ration allowances would buy everything they were permitted at low prices, and sell what they didn't use on the open market.

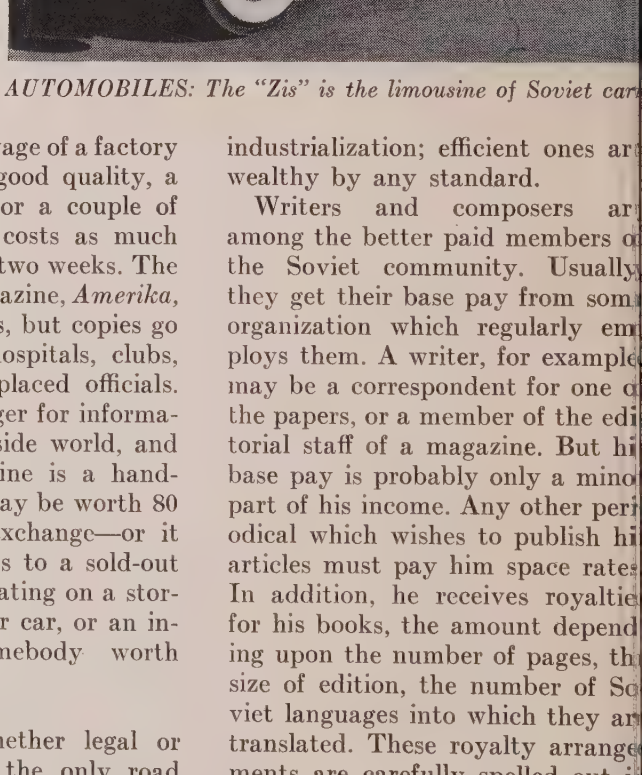
But the end of rationing does not mean the end of profitable sharp practice in the USSR. Whenever goods and services in short supply are sold under price control, a certain amount of black marketing is sure to result. However, the wartime black market in the U.S.S.R. was probably the smallest of any country of Europe, with the possible exception of England. Nevertheless, it did exist, and it continues to exist.

The apartment shortage offers a golden opportunity to tempt the weak house manager. Pressure for rooms in Moscow is, at a guess, ten

times what it is in New York. Typically, a middle class family lives in one room, with a table in the center for dining and beds flanking the walls. Kitchen and bathroom facilities are shared with neighboring families, with whom one perforce keeps on good terms. Young couples may secure a degree of privacy by a judicious use of screens and hangings, or by buying return-trip tickets on the Moscow-Leningrad sleeper, an approximate equivalent of the now defunct Albany night boat. The Soviet government, aware of the population pressure in Moscow, had begun a large scale housing program, but the skeletons of



PERFUME: Special orders are filled for particular customers



AUTOMOBILES: The "Zis" is the limousine of Soviet car

apartment developments, aborted by the war, still line the highways radiating from the Kremlin.

Despite the demand for rooms, rents remain low—so low, in fact, that they are scarcely a factor even for the lowest income family. In theory, living space is allocated to people who are legally employed in Moscow according to a priority system. In practice, rooms made vacant by the death or removal of the occupants are not always reported to the housing bureau. Meantime, divorced couples go on living in the same room; the young groom moves in on his bride's family; the newcomer to town hunts up an old friend and begs him to squeeze in another bed. Besides, there are thousands of people who have no hope of getting rooms assigned to them because they have no legal right to be in Moscow—some are banned for political aberration, others are absent without leave from jobs in remote Siberia. One such girl found a room of her own after six months of surreptitious sleeping in a friend's hotel room—the rent of her find was a triviality, but she had to sell a family heirloom pearl necklace for enough to bribe the manager.

The lucky possessor of a scarce item (and the catalogue of Soviet scarcities is endless) continues to command a thumping price. Russian soldiers in Germany are eager to get wrist watches, not because of a passionate interest in the time, but because a reasonably accurate timepicce sells (or used to sell, before the market was glutted) for three thousand rubles,—five or six times the monthly wage of a factory worker. A pipe of good quality, a handsome necktie, or a couple of American lipsticks costs as much as one may earn in two weeks. The US propaganda magazine, *Amerika,* is listed at 10 rubles, but copies go only to libraries, hospitals, clubs, and a few highly placed officials. Because of the hunger for information about the outside world, and because the magazine is a handsome one, a copy may be worth 80 rubles in private exchange—or it may get you tickets to a sold-out theater, a priority rating on a storage battery for your car, or an introduction to somebody worth meeting.

But trading, whether legal or shady, is not the only road to wealth in the USSR. The Soviet government is firmly convinced that the best way of stimulating individual initiative is by the offer of monetary incentives. For excellence in every field of productive endeavor, it has set rewards valuable enough to serve as stimuli to the workers. Almost all labor is paid on a piece-work basis, with premiums for those who surpass the "norm" far exceeding the value of their added production. Stakhanovites (above average producers) live very well—the difference between their standard of living and that of the average Russian worker is at least as great as that between a highly skilled technician and a day laborer in the U. S. Factory managers and engineers are always in demand in this country so sternly devoted to industrialization; efficient ones are wealthy by any standard.

Writers and composers are among the better paid members of the Soviet community. Usually they get their base pay from some organization which regularly employs them. A writer, for example, may be a correspondent for one of the papers, or a member of the editorial staff of a magazine. But his base pay is probably only a minor part of his income. Any other periodical which wishes to publish his articles must pay him space rates. In addition, he receives royalties for his books, the amount depending upon the number of pages, the size of edition, the number of Soviet languages into which they are translated. These royalty arrangements are carefully spelled out in legal contracts between the author and his publisher, just as in capitalist countries. A popular writer

so may augment his income by ving lectures or radio talks. oney earned by a writer through blication in foreign countries is s to spend when and where he has e opportunity—Konstantin Simiv bought a Buick during his rent visit to the United States, and e of his traveling companions ade it routine to eat all his meals the Chambord, one of New ork's most expensive restaurants. ost successful Moscow authors aintain comfortable country omes in a pretty suburb.

Physicians, too, may become ealthy. They are all required to vote a certain amount of their ne to hospital work, for which ey are paid salaries, but for pri-

making a ball bearing or discovers a new deposit of tin. Rewards of this kind are widely publicized, for their chief purpose is to create the incentive. As icing for the cake, compensation for such achievements is not subject to income tax.

In the top income bracket of Soviet citizens are found writers, artists, composers and stars of the ballet, theater, and motion pictures, as well as factory managers and engineers. Several cuts below are professional people, such as physicians and lawyers, army and navy officers, highly skilled workers, artisans, and farmers in the new Central Asia irrigated areas. At the bottom of the heap are office workers, men enlisted in the services, a

nually. Since 1942, there has been no inheritance tax.

The list of those wholly tax exempt includes military personnel and their families, prospectors for gold, platinum, tin, and other rare metals, pensioners; workers earning less than 260 rubles a month, inventors, students with stipends under 210 rubles per month, and Heroes of Socialist Labor.

But even the tax exempt must pay the hidden tax—an impost which makes nonsense of any comparison between the value of the ruble and the value of the dollar or the pound. For the goods he purchases, as a *New York Times* correspondent pointed out not long ago, the Soviet citizen pays a great

RADIOS: Electrical gadgets are scarce and extremely costly

TOYS: Only the rich man's child gets these charming dolls

te consultations, they receive vate fees. A Soviet citizen who eds medical attention can get it hout charge, or for a nominal urge, as a service provided by the te. But if he wishes to consult physician of his own choice, he ist pay for the privilege.

Ballerinas and film stars live comtably, too. As promising child rs, they go to special schools, ere the lunches are heartier than ordinary children and the train- more rigorous. Later on, they n substantial salaries as their e pay, and add to them by giv- special concert and radio perrnances. During the war, they nated their services to entertain soldiers, just as Americans did.

UDDEN wealth may come to an inventor or a lucky geologist. e state offers enviable prizes to man who finds a better way of

majority of the farmers, and unskilled laborers. Until about two years ago, teachers would have been listed in the last group. However, the sudden tripling of their salaries has raised them to the artisan level.

Income tax rates in the USSR are not prohibitive, as compared with those in Britain, France and even the U. S. For the lowest paid groups—unskilled laborers and office workers—the rates run from two to seven percent of income, with a 30% reduction for those with three or more dependents. For writers and artists, at the upper end of the scale, taxes rise to a maximum of 50% on earnings of 300,000 rubles a year or more. Farmers are not taxed on the income they receive as their share of the profits of a collective farm, but proceeds of their own farms are taxed, the maximum rate being 30% for incomes over 8 thousand rubles an-

deal more in hours of labor than a citizen of the U. S. The contrast would by no means be so sharp, incidentally, were the comparison between a Russian and a Briton, or an Italian, or a Mexican. But in the purchase price of everything a Russian buys are hidden forced-draught construction of heavy industries, free lunches for school children, atomic research, the terrible inefficiency of a huge bureaucracy, housing subsidies, armaments, vacations in the Crimea for factory workers, and the Palace of the Soviets, now rising in Moscow to top the height of the Empire State.

Because of this "tax," it is the rare Russian who lives as luxuriously as a wealthy American. But that seems less important than the fact that Soviet citizens with high incomes live a great deal better than the vast majority of their countrymen.

State of the World

Inside reports and analyses of world events you may not find in your newspapers.

Curiously enough, the most sensational developments on the international scene are not political, but economic. Economists or economics-minded statesmen are gradually assuming leadership of the major governments of the earth.

Even the gigantic political struggle between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. has shifted from the doctrinaire battleground of political freedom versus Soviet control, to the fight between the Marshall and the Molotov Plans.

In Great Britain, Sir Stafford Cripps has personally made more headway during the past two months because of successes on the production front than has any other statesman of the Labor Party. The Conservative Party, which wanted general elections a few weeks ago, has considerably toned down its demand.

In France, Prime Minister Robert Schuman has discovered a method for keeping the Center united against both extreme Left and Right. The formula he found consisted simply in setting aside political arguments and adopting a drastic taxation and production program—a program which everyone had felt was necessary, but no one had dared to suggest openly. Schuman thus succeeded where the far more brilliant Leon Blum failed, because he realized the superior urgency of economic solutions over political programs.

Even in civil war-torn China, the quest for economic reforms and for a halt to the disastrous inflation and corruption is foremost on the agenda. Nationalists and Communists alike consider economic improvements the decisive element in the life and death campaign against each other.

The results of these important shifts of emphasis will be felt very strongly in forthcoming international political battles. Despite Ernest Bevin's and George Bidault's announcements that Great Britain and France reluctantly concluded that they could no longer mediate between the East and the West, British and French economic missions are in continual negotiation with the countries of the Eastern Bloc for more trade cooperation.

While the battle of words continues unabated, economic cooperation behind and beyond the curtains imperceptibly but steadily overshadows political friction.

Report from France

Two new "strong men" have been added to the list of recognized French leaders. Until two months ago, the only men regarded as Prime Ministerial timber were ascetic, strange, suspicious and disquieting General Charles de Gaulle, delicate, brilliant, capricious, intellectual Leon Blum, and legendary, sophisticated, stubborn and unconventional Edouard Herriot—handicapped by deafness.

The two men who emerged from the recent battles against strikes and inflation are present Premier Robert Schuman and his Minister of the Interior, Jules Moch.

Schuman's energy as Prime Minister, his determined insistence upon obtaining from the National Assembly a revolutionary tax program has surprised most Frenchmen. Interestingly enough, the real source of Schuman's courage lies precisely in his weakness. To intimates he confided: "I have nothing to lose, and therefore must risk everything."

But in his own party, the Catholic Popular Republican Movement, his influence is likely to remain relatively unimportant. He gambled his own political fortune and, so far at least, he has won.

Neither Schuman's oratorical talents nor his personal appearance are capable of inspiring the masses or of creating a magnetic feeling of leadership. Therefore, both he and his closest advisers are convinced that he must fight his main battle on the floor of the French Parliament and postpone elections as long as possible.

The other strong man, Jules Moch, has occupied government posts frequently since 1936. But his functions have been confined mostly to technical and public works administrations. This is the first time that he has been entrusted with the all-important Ministry of the Interior, which controls the French police.

Before and during the war, extreme rightist groups used to refer to him as "Cousin Jules," playing on anti-Semitic prejudices and emphasizing the fact that he is a relative of Leon Blum. His ability to restore order in a chaotic situation and to prevent the outbreak of a general strike, coupled with his splendid record in the Resistance, have raised him to the category of possible future prime ministers—candidates for which office Frenchmen are continually in search.

Insiders in the Government inform us that Schuman and his cabinet are determined not to become Kerenskys either for de Gaulle or for the Communists. They are convinced that de Gaulle will never attain power legally unless he gives up his idea of "associations of employers and workers," which smacks too strongly of Mussolini's Fascist corporations.

As far as the Communists are concerned, the Government has decided against outlawing them. The Government will oppose any strong-hand measures of the Communists but it will fight them by keeping them in constant opposition and by forcing them to vote as often as possible with the extreme right. Such votes, particularly in the opinion of the Social-

ist members of the Government, will do most to weaken the strong hold Communists have over French workers.

In international affairs, France will continue its "wait-and-see" attitudes, dividing its efforts between support for the Marshall Plan and the breaking of the economic deadlock with Eastern Europe.

In the bistros and restaurants of Paris, Frenchmen — traditionally skeptical about high-sounding government phrases—are taking seriously the economic austerity program adopted by the National Assembly. What made the strongest impression on public opinion was not so much the announcement that the black market would be ruthlessly suppressed, for the thousandth time, but the fact that the 125 billion francs (slightly over one billion dollars) would have to be paid into the national treasury, either as taxes or obligatory loans to the government. "This, more than any police measure," say Frenchmen with a knowing smile, "will hurt the black market restaurants."

Report from Buenos Aires

In Argentina, the year 1947 saw the purchase of the British railways and of I.T.T.'s telephone monopoly; the modernization of the air force with British-made jet planes (which, Argentines aver, no one there yet knows how to handle); a broadening of the government's export policies; a steady drain on Argentina's gold reserves. There were many other developments and petty political strifes most of which, like Señora de Perón's European jaunt, are already forgotten. The country moves into 1948 as one of the world's wealthiest nations—despite the fact that economists question the wisdom of Perón's long-range economic policies.

The new year started out with what promised to be a first rate political scandal. At this time of the year, officers of the army, navy and air force are up for promotions which Congress must approve. Some of the officers on President Perón's new year honors list enjoy unsavory reputations: they were either too violently pro-Axis during the recent war, or distinguished themselves during the first anti-democratic "Colonels' Regime." President Perón wanted no scandal at this time—what with but three months separating him from vital elections which might mean the success or failure of his Five-Year Plan.

He solved the problem in a neo-Solomonic manner. Since opposition to his promotion list was expected to be confined to the lower house, he decided to submit his candidates only to the solidly pro-Perón Senate, sending word to the Chamber of Deputies that "it need not meet at this time." For the first time in Argentine history, the Senate met as a unicameral Congress in secret session, approved all promotions, then promptly returned to the recess from which it had been called out by Perón.

The Sanitary Inspector, too, emerged in 1947, as an important political personality in Argentina. Whenever the opposition requests police permission for a mass meeting, it is usually shown a report from the municipality's Health Department which prohibits the use of the meeting hall on hygienic grounds. This was the method also used in closing down every single printing plant that produced opposition organs like *La Vanguardia*. Sanitary Inspectors now send warnings to other plants that they too will be closed as unsanitary if they persist in their opposition to the government. That it is unhealthy to oppose the government in Argentina, has become more than a figure of speech.

The opposition's answer to the Sanitary Inspector is the threat that they will refrain from participation in the forthcoming elections, preventing Perón from scoring a triumph. At the psychological moment on the eve of elections, the opposition parties, including the Socialists, Radicals, Conservatives and Progressive

STATUE OF LIBERTY (WESTERN VERSION) *The Gazette*, Montreal

Democrats, are expected to withdraw their candidates with the explanation that under the circumstances they cannot compete against Perón's candidates with the cards stacked against them.

Report from Berlin

The mystery of Europe's phantom army, made up of German prisoners of war who surrendered at Stalingrad, commanded by the fabulous Field Marshal von Paulus, is a step closer to clarification. While it is still possible that a cadre of Germans is being maintained somewhere in Eastern Europe, Paulus himself seems to have nothing to do with this latest German military adventure. In a special report to UNW from inside Germany, correspondent Claude Chaillet discloses that the Field Marshal is still held as prisoner of war in a camp near Moscow, but hopes to return to his family, now residing in the small Rhenish town of Viersen, toward the end of this year.

Chaillet visited Viersen to interview the Field Marshal's son, Ernst Alexander Paulus. The young man was emphatic in denying rumors of his father's participation in a military plot and his candidacy for the Presidency of Soviet-controlled Germany.

In a letter to his son, dated June 11, 1947, the Marshal said: "I have just read in the newspapers the rumors concerning my future plans. It is all nonsense (Paulus uses the even stronger German expression *Quatsch*). They are all inventions from beginning to end. As you know, the repatriation of all PWs is likely to be completed by the end of 1948. Then I am sure my turn will come as well. I can assure you that this long waiting period is far from being agreeable but the day is not far off when I shall be able to rejoin you."

Report from Guatemala

The emergence of Guatemala as a strong democratic nation has revived the old scheme of a Central American Union, a dream cherished by federalists ever since the collapse of the first Union in 1839. Juan José Arévalo, Guatemala's 44-year old scholarly, anti-militarist President, is the foremost champion of federation. With Honduras still under the thumb of a dictator, and democratic Costa Rica implicitly opposed to the federal idea, Arévalo knows he must bide his time. But he moved toward partial realization of the plan by obtaining El Salvador's agreement to the abolition of passports and customs duties between the two countries. A currency and postal union is planned for the near future, to be followed by unification of the armed forces, diplomatic services, and educational systems.

At one point in his efforts, Arévalo dramatically called on Presidents Carias of Honduras, Osmín Aguirre y Salinas of Salvador, Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua, and Teodoro Picado of Costa Rica, to resign simultaneously, announce a free election for the presidency of the Union, and renounce the idea of any one of them occupying the new post. None agreed. Undaunted Arévalo restricted his work to co operation with El Salvador, an now patiently awaits the downfa of his colleagues to unite the whol of Central America under one flag

Report from England

The return of Sir Oswald Mosle to active fascist politics under th name of the "Union Movement, is causing the Government som concern. What the Governmen cares about is not so much th strength of Sir Oswald, which i still negligible, but that his agita tion will distract people from tota concentration on the production ef fort. Therefore, the Ministry fo Home Affairs was instructed to us all available legal powers to rende the Mosley agitation as difficult a possible by investigating the occu pation records of people participat ing in fascist street demonstration and meetings. This will, in th

STATUE OF LIBERTY (EASTERN VERSION) *Krokodil*, Mosco

opinion of the government, be more effective than any attempt at repression which, in any case, is legally impossible.

The books Englishmen read these days reflect the social, political and economic orientation of John Bull more surely than any public opinion poll. In foreign affairs, Russia's long hold on British popular imagination seems to have sagged in recent months. Far fewer Englishmen today show interest in books on the Soviet Union than at any time since 1917. Similarly, interest is lagging in books about the United States, although biographies of Secretary of State George C. Marshall, a popular hero in the British Isles, are eagerly sought.

The Labor government's austerity program has dealt a serious blow to fiction—Britons never were escapists. The rising popularity of non-fiction indicates the preoccupation with problems of the day. Stringent economic measures compel many Britons to shift for themselves, a fact which goes far to explain the current popularity of "how-to-make-it" books, written about such "useful arts" as knitting, woodwork, home engineering, and especially cooking with an empty larder.

Report from Turkey

Overshadowed by the work of strictly military visitors to Turkey from the United States is the mission of two young American ladies, Cecilia Sinclair and Lillian Mag. They, too, were sent by the State Department, but on a different errand: they are nurses in charge of bringing a semblance of order into the country's hospitals. According to a report submitted by Nurse Sinclair, "conditions in the hospitals are beyond control." There is an acute shortage in equipment and although food is plentiful, nobody knows how to choose it scientifically to suit patients' needs.

The unpublicized Sinclair-Mag mission is yielding practical results. Social problems receive increased attention, despite the political tension which tends to obscure them. Progress could be much faster if social work would be given priority over foreign affairs. But while Ankara attends to Turkey's military health, the sick men of the Bosphorus must wait for their turn.

Report from Switzerland

In the midst of economic chaos and inflation in Europe, Switzerland is an oasis of abundance. Aside from insignificant limitations on fats and butter, the Swiss have almost everything they want—they are well-clothed, well-fed, and their houses are well-heated.

The country's tourist industry is still going full blast—despite recent restrictions on travel from England which contributed a great part of Swiss tourist income. From St. Moritz to Geneva, mountain and lakeside resorts are crowded. Swiss products are in high demand everywhere. The national currency is stable, and inflationary trends are light.

And yet, the Swiss are worried. They realize that in the event of another war the country this time would not be able to remain neutral. As a means of improving the international situation, the Swiss are most eager to see the United Nations succeed, even though they are unwilling to accept its collective security provisions. But they are ready without qualification to support its educational efforts through UNESCO and the various other activities of UN's specialized agencies.

There is a feeling of guilt in the minds of many Swiss, if only because they live so much better than any of their fellow-Europeans. To compensate they are very active in the innumerable relief efforts. Swiss citizens can be found everywhere in Europe helping to alleviate the misery in war-devastated areas.

At home, Switzerland's main preoccupation is the maintainence of the present high level of production. To this end considerable Swiss investments are being made in trade with both the Eastern and Western blocs. In fact, Swiss capital is exceptionally active in Eastern Europe. It is estimated that in the last few weeks at least $300,000,000 have been made available for trade operations in this area.

Report from Asia

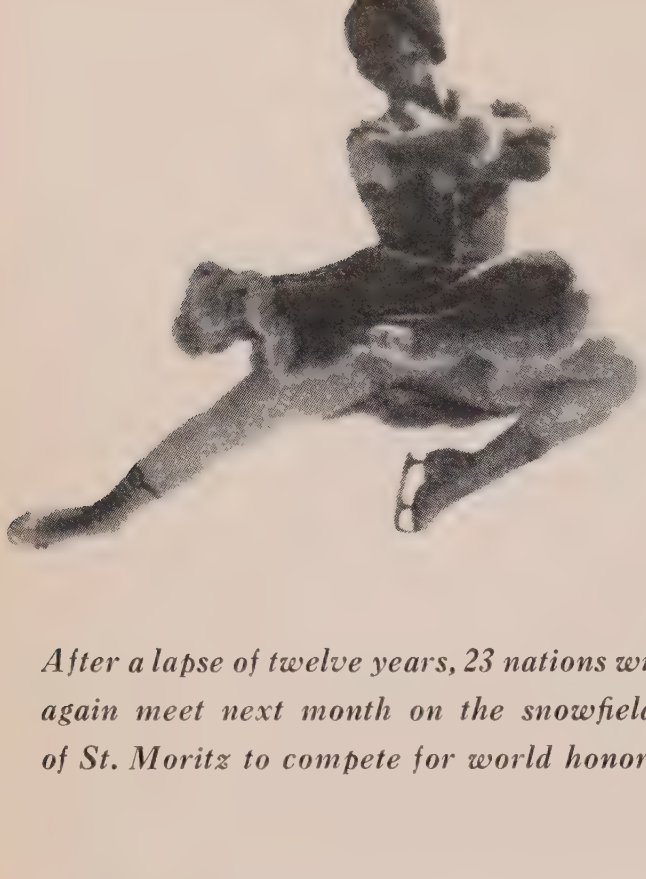
Dispatches from the mother continent are both reassuring and disturbing. The warfare in Kashmir is more serious than believed. Reports to UNW now speak of thousands rather than hundreds of invaders crossing the frontier into the disputed province.

Fully conscious of their responsibilities, both Prime Minister Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi of India blame Pakistan for the disturbances. The facts, as seen by the Indian Government, are now before the United Nations. The Indian presentation is remarkable for its explicit frankness: Nehru concealed nothing and laid all the facts on the table. It is generally agreed that only a free plebiscite of the peoples of Kashmir, accepted without qualifications both by victor and vanquished, will be able to restore peace and order in the territory.

China, where the Kuomintang has 60 per cent of the seats in the National Assembly, prepares for the election of a President and Vice President on March 29, a Chinese national holiday known as Martyr's Day. The outcome of the election is accepted as a foregone conclusion—the Generalissimo will win despite the democratic revolutionary movement crystallizing around the "Christian Marshal" Feng, now in exile in the United States. This movement, centering around Hong Kong contains important elements of the disbanded Democratic League.

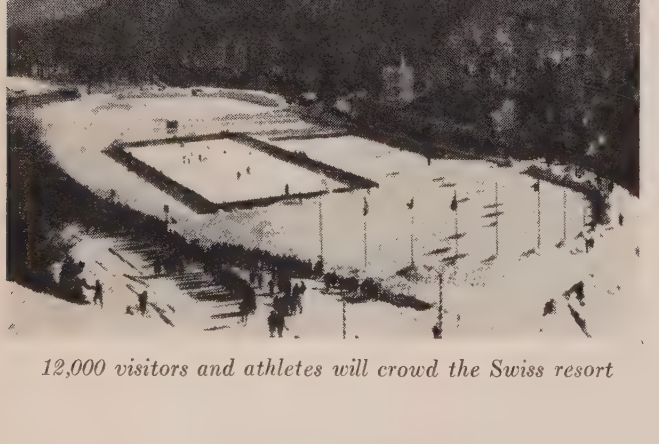
In Indonesia, the mediating committee, far from being deadlocked, has reached a stage where anything might happen. The Indonesian Republic has lost some ground in recent months. Although it charges that the government functioning in territories under Dutch control is nothing but a "puppet regime," the fact is that they have succeeded in gaining the support of many staunch Republican adherents.

In Iran, the first acts of new Premier Ibrahim Hakimi reflect a feeling of confidence. With a stroke of his pen, he ended martial law and reduced by two-thirds the size of the $25,000,000 American loan, earmarked for the purchase of arms. As Premier in 1945, Hakimi was regarded as pro-British and anti-Russian, chiefly because of his insistence on the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the country. Now he is described merely as pro-Iranian.



Olympic

After a lapse of twelve years, 23 nations will again meet next month on the snowfields of St. Moritz to compete for world honors.



12,000 visitors and athletes will crowd the Swiss resort

TWELVE years ago, the Winter Olympic Games were held under the sign of the Swastika amid rumblings of impending war at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany. Four years later, in 1940, these "goodwill-bearing" international ice and snow championships were transferred at the last moment from the Japanese Hokkaido to the Swiss Alps because of strife in the Asiatic theatre. When the difficulty between the International Olympic Committee (I.O.C.) and the *Fédération Internationale de Ski* (F.I.S.)—the ruling body of the ski sport—over the definition of an "amateur" skier could not be solved, the Swiss, rather than hold the games without skiing, dropped them.

The Nazis then offered to come to the "rescue" of the Olympics by staging them again at Garmisch-Partenkirchen with the sanction of the now German-dominated I.O.C. Hitler's Reichsportfuehrer cunningly sought to influence members of the F.I.S., including the National Ski Association of America, to leave the world body and compete with Nazi satellites in the 1940 Olympics. The Germans were willing to subsidize these international championships and offered to pay all the expenses of the United States forces. This, of course, was flatly refused and the Olympics subsequently were not staged. Nor have they been staged for the twelve years since then.

Following the twelve-year hiatus caused by the wars, the Fifth Winter Olympic Games are being held between January 30 and February 8, at St. Moritz, Switzerland's most famous Alpine resort. Victors and victims of World War II, except Japan and Germany, will participate as friends and equals. To the winner will go the applause of the world and to the loser the honor of having been beaten by the best in the world. Unlike the last gathering of winter athletes on the snowfields of Garmisch-Partenkirchen—the tournament in which the crack Swiss array refused to participate under the lengthening shadows of hatred and prejudice—the present Olympics are being held in an atmosphere crackling with anticipation, free of international strife and in air as exhilarating as champagne. The only shadows this time will be those cast by soaring skiis, pirouetting skates and slashing steel sleds as close to 2,000 skiers, skaters, bob-sledders and

Winter

—BY FRANK ELKINS—
Ski Editor, *New York Times*

hockey players from twenty-three countries meet on the 6,000-foot Alpine plateau surrounded by a range of jagged snow-capped peaks—the battleground of this friendly cold war.

The United States is essentially responsible for the staging of the Fifth Olympic Games, pursued by hard luck since 1940. During the past summer it seemed that the F.I.S. and I.O.C. would once again have trouble ironing out the "amateur" skiing definition. It was only at the insistence of the U.S. National Ski Association's representatives at Pau, France, that the impasse was straightened out once and for all and action was taken. Ski instructors who stopped teaching for remuneration after October 1, 1947, were permitted to seek Olympic berths as amateurs. Another threat arose not so long ago when the I.O.C. sought to rule that mountain guides, who received pay for serving as such, were not "amateurs" in skiing. The Swiss threatened to drop the games unless this silly interpretation was abandoned. It was withdrawn and all is now serene.

THE biggest problem confronting the Olympics is the hockey situation, which threatens to cause that sport to be dropped from the program or see the United States' entire Olympic personnel, almost eighty-five athletes, withdraw from the Games. The International Hockey Association has refused to recognize the team chosen by the United States Olympic Committee. Instead, the former has given its sanction to the Amateur Hockey Association, which the USOC contends is "tainted with professionalism." The American athletes have been notified to be "alerted" to not competing at St. Moritz unless the disturbing situation is cleared up. Reconciliation, at present, appears to be out of the question.

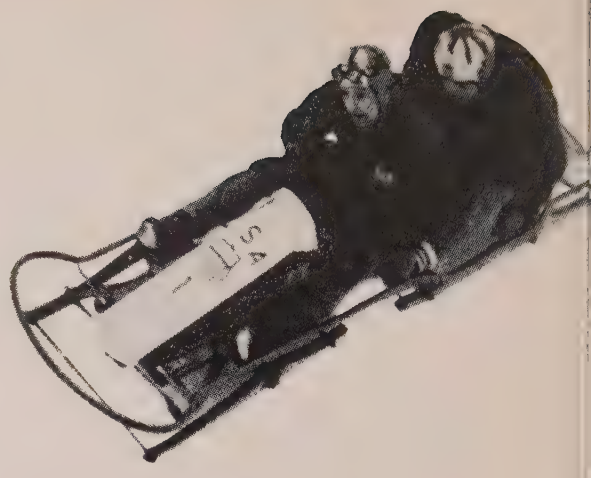
In training races already held in Switzerland, the Americans are placing in high positions. This is especially true of the 15-year-old Andrea Mead of Rutland, Vermont, the "baby" of the Olympic games, who, it seems, has lost her international fright. The accident that befell Arthur Devlin, America's most serious threat to Norwegian domination of ski jumping, has forced the Lake Placid army hero to step aside, but Gordon Wren, Walter and Roy Bietila, Joey Perrault and 42-year-old Sverre Fredheim will carry on. The Norwegian aces, Asbjorn and Birger Ruud, and Josef Bradl of Austria will bear watching in the most spectacular of all ski events.

THE United States, unofficially, won the Olympics held at Lake Placid in 1932 but since then hasn't done well. At that time, the speed skating competition was run American style, all skaters starting from scratch in a mad scramble, the first across the finish line being declared the winner. Thus, Jack Shea and Irving Jaffee were able to dominate the sprints and long-distance events, this style of racing being new to Europeans, who race against the clock and not the individual.

At St. Moritz, the contests will be run continental style. The speedsters start back-to-back and skate in opposite directions around the track. The skater is racing against the stopwatch rather than the human mechanism. Bobby Fitzgerald, 24-year-old war veteran from Minneapolis, stands the best chance for the U.S. in the sprint. Coach Pete Miller says that his nine-member squad, which has six skaters who were twelve or younger when the Norwegians swept these skating events at Garmisch in 1936, are the best ever assembled. If the youngsters can master the trick of racing against time, Miller feels they will have the stamina and endurance to give the Europeans a run for the medals.

Jim Bickford, called the "greatest brakeman of all times," is the best of the American four-man bob-sled pilots while Tuffy Latour, helmsman of the two-man bob, are conceded good chances to regain Gold Medals in both events for the U.S., an achievement last accomplished in 1932. Donna Fox, bob-sled coach and 1932 Olympic star, believes that Switzerland, Belgium, England and France will provide the toughest riding for the Americans. "Fritz Fiereabend of Switzerland, who knows the St. Moritz course blindfolded, is the guy we must beat," says the Bronx undertaker in anticipation of the run.

France's 52-year-old Hirgoyen is favored in the exciting Cresta run for one-man skeleton sleds. Harry



Morgan, a seasoned rider, is the U.S. white hope. Th Cresta run drops 514 feet in its dizzy descent of 1,32 yards and the sled can attain up to sixty miles a hour. Dick Button, just turned eighteen, will be a ser ous contender for the men's skating championship i figures. It will be recalled that last Winter, the Engl wood, New Jersey, youth was nosed out by one-tent of a point for the European title in Stockholm by Han Girchweiller of Switzerland. The decision was booe for fifteen minutes. Comely Gretchen Merrill of Bo ton, runner-up to Barbara Ann Scott of Canada f the 1947 world title, also has a chance of bringing hom a figure skating gold medal.

OLYMPIC entries show that the Alpine combinati races of downhill and slalom combined, are t most popular on the ten-day long program, twenty-o nations entering. Seventeen nations will be represent in the 18-kilometer cross-country. Third in point of n merical competition is speed skating, which has a entry list of sixteen countries. The "Nordic combin tion"—ski jumping and cross-country—has attract fourteen nations, as have the ski jumps. Fourteen n tions also will participate in the relay ski races—fo times ten kilometers—and eleven have designated the best skiers for the rigorous 50-kilometer (31.05 mile cross-country. When the smoke clears from the i hockey situation, eleven nations will be competing the event. Twelve countries will vie for the women figure skating honors and eleven for the men's. Bo sled races have attracted ten countries and the skel ton bobs on the Cresta run, seven. Other events i clude a military patrol and the Winter Pentathlo both "demonstrations."

St. Moritz with its neighboring villages will pl host to a capacity 10,000 Olympic visitors. One visit who has been coming to St. Moritz for the past twent five years, declared he cannot remember a time wh there was so much and such good snow at the begi ning of the winter. If the quantity of snow equals t quality of entrants, the Fifth Winter Olympics shou shatter a dozen records.

"Violence Was Inevitable in Palestine"

One of the most active and outspoken advocates of Palestine partition reveals that the UN Commission expected bloodshed when it made its decision. He believes violence will be ended when the UN establishes and arms both Jewish and Arab militias, encourages moderate Arabs to form a government in their sphere, while vigorously cracking down on the terrorists.

BY JORGE GARCIA GRANADOS
Guatemalan Ambassador to the U.S.

Those who know my work on the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine and who have followed my efforts to put the Committee's majority recommendation into effect now frequently ask me:

"In view of the bloodshed in the Holy Land do you still think that you were right in advocating the partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish states?"

To such and similar questions I have an unequivocal answer. Nothing can alter my belief that partition provides the best possible solution for the Palestine problem. Recent events in the Holy Land, however regrettable, cannot shake this conviction.

I hope it will not sound callous when I say that we on the UN Palestine Committee always expected a violent reaction to partition. In our closed meetings we discussed the probability of bloodshed as, indeed, we realized that such a major operation cannot be accomplished without spilling some blood in the process.

Great political decisions involving the birth of nations are usually accompanied by violence. There was bitterness and ambuscade in the wake of Ireland's partition. A veritable blood bath and indescribable misery followed the partition of India.

We had to accept this same price in Palestine, too, always hoping that the fighting would be sporadic and confined to the area immediately affected by the UN's decision. We had faith in the statesmanship of the neighboring Arab countries, themselves members of the United Nations. We could never for a moment believe that they would violate the Charter or rebel against the decision of the General Assembly.

During my mission to Palestine as Guatemala's delegate to UNSCOP I had exceptional opportunity to acquaint myself with the real sentiment of the people of Palestine and I made the most of it. I talked with Arab and Jew in all walks of life. I held clandestine conferences with leading members of the Jewish underground as well as with leaders of the Arab Higher Committee. I stopped to talk with *fellahin* (Arab peasants) leading their donkeys to Jerusalem on the road Jesus once travelled. I have joined in endless discussions with young Jewish colonists in their settlements. I know first hand that the vast majority of the Palestinian people want peace and tranquillity.

It is usually taken for granted that the Jewish community accepts the UN decision without opposition. It is similarly believed that *all* the Arabs of Palestine will oppose it to the end. Neither contention is completely true. A majority within the Jewish Agency now accepts the decision of the General Assembly and stands ready to implement it on the deadline. But there are important elements even within the Jewish community which may as yet complicate the execution of the plan. This possibility was revealed to me when I visited Menahim Beigen, commander in chief of the

underground organization, Irgun Zwai Leumi, and in various conferences with members of the Stern Group.

My meeting with Beigen had all the earmarks of a detective thriller. I was clandestinely approached by one of his lieutenants who invited me in his chief's name to a conference "somewhere in Tel Aviv." I agreed eagerly and was taken in a roundabout way to an apartment in the all-Jewish city where Beigen was waiting for me.

I had seen his picture before, but the man who now confronted me looked different. I was told that Beigen submits to plastic surgery to change his face from time to time, thus preventing recognition by agents of the Government's Criminal Investigation Division. There is a huge price on his head. Beigen told me his organization exists only to fight the British on the issue of Jewish immigration into the Holy Land. He made me understand that once the bars to immigration are lifted, Irgun will have outlived its usefulness.

There is no political cohesion within Irgun itself. Its members represent all shades of political opinion, ranging from left-wing Socialism to middle-of-the-road democracy and to views far right of center. Beigen himself is a military leader and not a politician. But even if he knew how to do it, he could not polarize his heterogeneous forces into one solid political party. I am convinced that partition will see the dissolution of Irgun, its members joining the various political parties in the new Jewish Assembly.

THE Stern Group represents a different problem. Although small in number and composed of young hotheads (most of them in their teens), the organization has a hazy but definite political philosophy, which is in opposition to partition. The Sternists dream of a Jewish state extending far beyond the present borders of Palestine, incorporating Transjordan as well. They might, therefore, continue their underground struggle, posing a delicate *police* problem for the new Jewish state.

The Arabs form a similarly divided community. I would like to state with all the emphasis at my command that not all Arabs are committed to a bitter-end opposition to partition. There are many moderate, level-headed men among the Arab leaders unaffected by the rantings and threats of the Grand Mufti and ready to cooperate in carrying out the UN's decision. I know these men personally, virtually all of them, and I have their solemn words to this effect. Nothing would be gained by enumerating here their names or their affiliations. I would merely be exposing them to the venom and the assassins of the Mufti who never hesitates to eliminate his opponents by whatever means, fair or foul. One of the leaders of this moderate group, Ragheb Bey Nashashibi, recently paid with his life for his opposition to the Mufti's grandiloquent plot. His murder has made his surviving friends doubly cautious.

Far beyond this group of Arab politicians, one can find moderation on all levels. Overshadowed by the alarming news of bloodshed are the innumerable friendship and non-aggression pacts concluded between individual Arab and Jewish communities. They

Jewish property is set ablaze by a vengeful Arab mob

are sacred covenants in the best tradition of the N East. In most instances the initiative for these c enants originated with the Arabs, in defiance of ord they received from the professional trouble makers do not doubt that in the end this peaceful major will prevail and impose peace on the recalcitra minority.

Of course, far more is needed than individual c enants and occasional friendship pacts, concluded an improvised manner and affecting but small lo regions of the Holy Land. As I see it, each commun has its own responsibilities in the present situati Only when all of them become conscious of their p ticular responsibilities and act on them accordin will peace be truly restored to the Holy Land.

The first and, for the time being, major respo bility rests with the British. I do not go along w those who level blanket accusations against the Brit Administration and indiscriminately raise charges sabotage against it. I realize that Britain needs friendship of all Arabs, both within and without Pa tine, and has to maintain a position of neutrality the present situation when protection of the J might appear to be partisan intervention on their half. I am also told that His Majesty's Governm for urgent domestic reasons, tries to keep Brit casualties at a minimum and is reluctant to expose forces to large-scale attacks.

But the presence of Britain in Palestine is a polit reality the consequences of which no one can ign The present disturbances occur in an area whic entrusted to the care of the United Kingdom. Whe raised this point in conversations with Sir Alexan Cadogan, he assured me that Britain is both able willing to maintain law and order in the Holy La There are at present at least 80,000 British troop Palestine, excellently equipped, battle trained, miliar with the terrain and the specific nature of t duties. In addition, there are various police fo under British command, long used to joint operat with the military.

In these circumstances I am amazed to hear the roads of Palestine are no longer safe even for voys carrying essential supplies to distant colonie know those roads. I have travelled them myself. T

While Jews and Arabs engage in civil war, Jerusalem burns

can be patrolled both on the ground and from the air, and kept open against the scattered guerrillas who now make them impassable.

The British responsibility is clear cut: it is the maintenance of law and order until the date when this responsibility will be assumed by the United Nations.

The responsibility of the UN is inherent in the decision of the General Assembly and in the obligation which its execution imposes upon the international organization. In order to be able to carry out the Assembly's instructions, I think the United Nations must pursue the following course:

First of all, it must immediately begin the formation of the Jewish and Arab militias provided for in the Assembly's resolution, to be ready in time to take over police functions from Britain.

Second, it must immediately begin negotiations with representatives of the moderate Arab groups to prevent ensuing chaos in the Arab vacuum that will be created by Britain's withdrawal.

Third, it must in all its dealings with the Palestine problem show absolute and resolute firmness and energy, to convince all hotheads both in Palestine and abroad that it means business and that nothing can be gained by trying to terrorize the United Nations.

I purposely placed the formation of the Jewish and Arab militias at the top of the list. Law and order must have an unbroken continuity in the Holy Land if partition is to become an accomplished fact on October 1, 1948. If no large-scale invasion from abroad develops, these militias will be sufficient to maintain order, and also to cope with guerrilla forces which might try to cross into Palestine.

The organization of these militias must be the first task of the UN's five-man Palestine Commission. Their arming should present no difficulty. The embargo which the United States placed on the shipment of arms to Jews and Arabs cannot extend to shipments to an agency of the United Nations, and indeed, I have reason to believe that the necessary weapons and ammunition will be promptly forthcoming from the United States once they are applied for by the UN Commission.

No doubt the Jews will receive these arms eagerly. If common sense prevails, the Arabs, too, will accept them. However, should the Arabs refuse to cooperate with the UN in the establishment of their militia, the United Nations Commission must at once ask the Security Council to create one of its own for immediate duty in the new Arab state. No hiatus can be tolerated when it comes to the maintenance of order anywhere in the Holy Land.

The UN Commission knows as well as I do the identity of those Arab leaders who stand ready to form a Government of their own in the new Arab state—provided they are offered the unconditional and effective protection of the United Nations, not merely against abuses, but also against attempts on their lives.

No precautionary measures must be overlooked to protect the safety of these Arab leaders. I am convinced that the present power of the Mufti is largely due to the fact that the killings of the past, including the cowardly murder of Nashashibi, went unpunished. Even after Nashashibi's murder, his friends failed to receive adequate protection from the authorities. The UN cannot continue this practice. It must convince all extremists, both those who fight with the Mufti on sincere religious grounds, and those who serve him in fear of their own lives, that the United Nations means business.

In all these activities the United Nations must show meticulous impartiality. It can tolerate no excesses whether they be perpetrated by Arabs or by Jews.

Although I dislike contemplating the possibility, what will happen in case of an organized invasion by member states of the Arab League?

In such an event the Security Council will be obliged to act at once under the provisions of the Charter which contains explicit instructions for dealing with aggressors. The United Nations will then invoke economic sanctions against the violators of the Charter and, if such steps prove insufficient, call on its members to place at its disposal the necessary forces needed for military sanctions on land, from the air, and at sea.

The risk involved in such an irresponsible step was fully appreciated at the conference of the Arab states held in Cairo in early December, 1947. It was then decided to refrain from participation in an invasion of Palestine, but to aid the Palestine Arabs with arms and volunteers in their fight against partition. It will be left to the UN Commission to deal with this contingency. I, for one, firmly believe that the respective militias of the new states will be sufficient to cope with this eventuality.

Whatever the future has in store for Palestine, renascent under the wings of the United Nations, it is now up to the UN to prevent it from becoming a fatal impediment to the execution of its own resolution. Palestine is no longer an Arab or a Jewish problem. It is the problem of the United Nations whose prestige and, indeed, whole future is at stake. There can be no retreat from the decision of November 30, 1947. No compromise is possible. From now on the United Nations must go forward with unfaltering steps if it is to prove to the world that it can make up its mind and make its decisions stick.

BY YOLE GRANADA
Correspondent with Occupation Forces in Japan

Glamour

Since war's end, the relieved Japanese filmgoers and producers have abandoned jingoism for romantic, funny, or exciting movies extolling democracy and the new life.

Musical ambition is the theme of Wonderful Sunday, *a "Boy Meets Girl" movie*

It's barely ten a.m. and already the queues in front of the Subaru and Nippon Theaters, Tokyo's leading movie houses, are a block and a half long. At the Subaru, a modern, but slightly seedy looking structure with "Home of the American Movies" scrawled in English above the entrance, the current attraction is *Random Harvest* which has been packing them in these past three weeks. At the big, circular Nippon Theater *Wonderful Sunday,* latest production of the Toho studios is being shown.

Every day a cross-section of Tokyo's teeming millions patiently line up before the box offices of the city's 110 motion picture theaters. All of them carry small aluminum lunchboxes and chopsticks wrapped up in a silk "furoshki." Inside the theater, the pungent odor of fish permeates the atmosphere.

There are now about 1,800 regular theaters in Japan into which 10 million people flock weekly, jamming the badly ventilated, rickety buildings with their wooden benches.

In urban Japan, Hollywood reigns supreme. Even before the war, one-third of all the films shown in Japan were foreign imports. Of these, over eighty percent were American, always the biggest money makers. Next came French, then German films. Until the very last moment before Pearl Harbor, Gary Cooper, Charles Boyer, Bette Davis and Charlie Chaplin held their own against a mounting barrage of propaganda aimed at the "corrupt foreign enemy." One of the first questions I was asked by Japanese friends when I arrived was whether there was any truth in the rumor that Deanna Durbin had died during the war. When I hastened to reassure them that Miss Durbin was alive and healthy and as popular as ever, they were more than visibly relieved.

Office clerks and shop-girls are adding new names to the list of old favorites; sidewalk artists display sketches of Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine and Greer Garson; waitresses and chamber-maids heave sighs over "Gregory Pecco."

Going My Way is breaking all records in midtown Tokyo and Yokohama. The premiere of *Rhapsody in Blue* at the Subaru drew former Premier Yoshida and members of the Imperial Household.

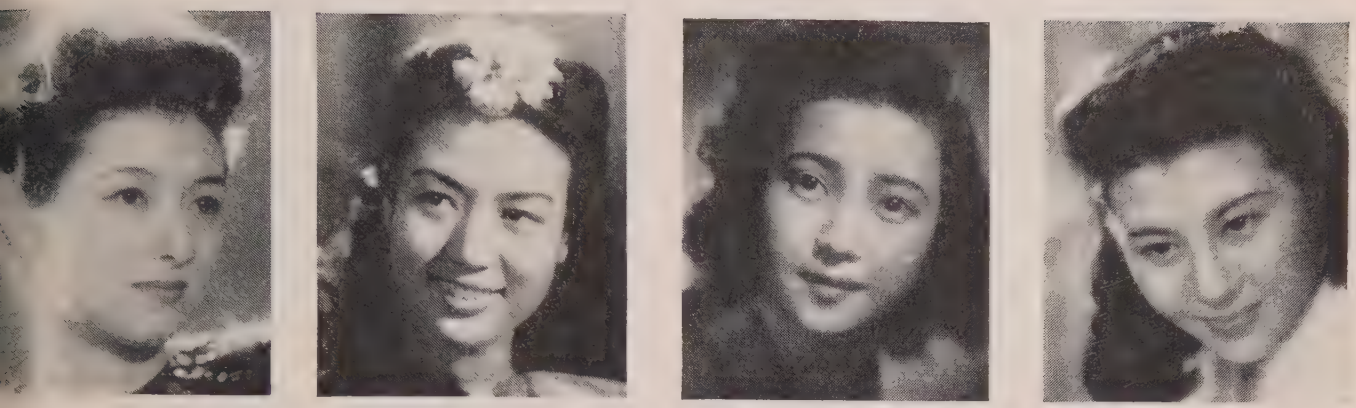
Enthusiasm for American films is limited, however, to the intelligentsia and the younger generation in the metropolitan areas. In the country and among older people, Japanese films are preferred.

Until the surrender, domestic film fare offered to the great mass of Japanese was divided into two categories: "samurai" pictures and straight propaganda films. The "samurai" films were swashbuckling costume melodramas with the same appeal as American horse operas. Named for the warriors of the Tokugawa era, these films emphasize honor and virtue triumphant and perpetuate the story of feudal Japan. Only slightly more sophisticated were the tear-jerking love dramas which inevitably ended with the suicide of the hero and heroine. Oshima Island, with its famous volcano, which has always had an irresistible romantic attraction for the Japanese, furnished the background for many of these so-called "shimpa" tragedies. During the war the government labelled this trend decadent and destructive, and officially banned it.

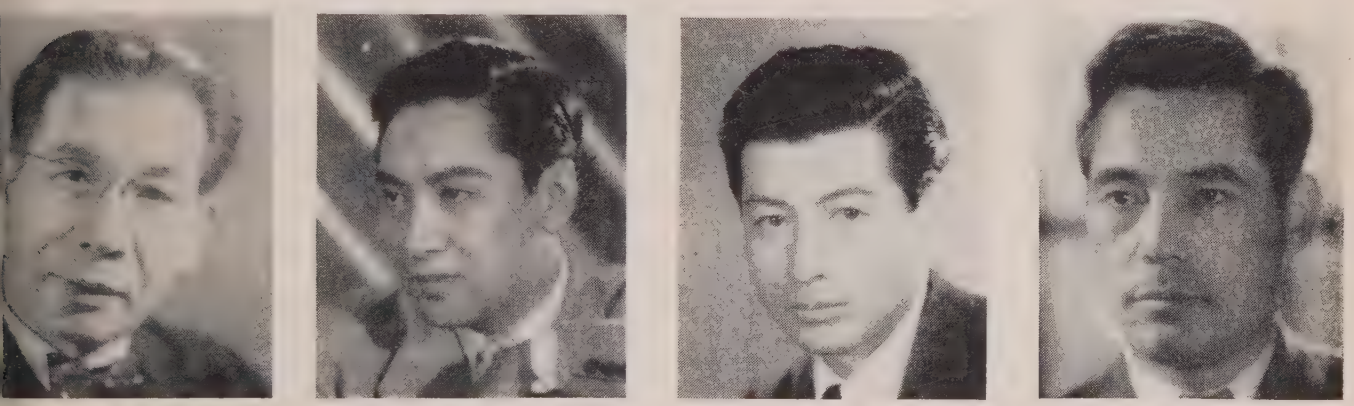
Unfortunately for the Japanese movie industry, it was just hitting its stride around 1938 when the Government gained a stranglehold on all movie companies.

Censorship was the first of a series of blows during the war years. Propaganda films depicting glorious Japanese conquest followed the establishment of government agencies controlling all film production materials and equipment. These films flooded the Far East and as propa-

Replaces Banzai



New Japanese screen faces: (Above) Dramatic Hideko Takamine, ingenues Yuriko Hamada, Setsuko Wakayama, Yoshiko Kuga; (Below) veteran Eitaro Shindoh, glamorous Kazuo Hasegawa and Ryo Ikebe, Japan's "Gable", Susumu Fujita



ganda were undeniably effective.

When the war ended, Japanese producers had a tremendous backlog of propaganda films which were banned by General MacArthur in the first Occupation Directive. SCAP told Japanese producers that movies about feudal concepts would not be tolerated. They were reminded that they were "on their own" and the industry back on a free-competition basis. Their themes from now on would be constructive: their struggles to establish a constitutional government, and solve their post-war problems.

At first, producers and writers embarked with characteristic earnestness on a crusading campaign for democracy with a large "D". They turned out a number of incredibly dull films, full of moralizing lectures with about as much entertainment value as a civics textbook. They were not well received by the long suffering Japanese public.

This trend was followed by a rash of "kissing" pictures, which were the inevitable result of the talk about a new freedom between the sexes. Although the whole issue of whether Suzuki-san would kiss Toyoko-san before or behind the sliding partition seems hardly worth all the fuss to westerners, this is no mere tempest in a teapot for most Japanese. Kissing, holding hands and other public display of emotion natural to Occidental audiences is considered shameful by the more conventional Japanese. Foreign films were heavily censored by the Government before and during the war—all amorous close-ups were cut out. Some American movies emerged from the cutting room so mutilated that it was difficult to keep track of the story.

THE Japanese are alternately puritanical and unconventional by Western standards. The wife of Tanaka-san, the farmer, will blush furiously and titter in embarrassment at the scene in *Wonderful Sunday* in which the heroine gets kissed behind the screen. But she would think nothing of nursing her child in public or of working in the fields bare to the waist.

At the present time the realistic trend predominates. The best films

produced during the past year were those which dealt with Japan's post-war problems: the struggles against inflation, unemployment and the black market, the destruction of the Zaibatsu, the return of the demobilized soldier.

This is the heyday of Japan's little people, who are the heroes of films such as *24 Hours in a Basement Arcade* and *Five Guys from Tokyo*. The former tells the story of people caught in the backwash of war. Through this *Grand Hotel* of the lower depths passes a cross-section of war-shattered Tokyo. It is a depressing picture, full of bitterness and hopeless despair which has since been counteracted by a more optimistic trend.

The *Five Guys from Tokyo* are demobilized soldiers and their story pokes fun at government controls, rationing and the ponderous bureaucracy which regulates the life of the average man in Japan.

There are three major motion picture companies engaged in producing entertainment films in Japan today. The Daiei company emphasizes Hollywood-type gangster movies, thrillers and musicals; the Shochiku company concentrates on escapist romances and the "idea" picture and the Toho company has aggressively taken the lead in turning out films with a message. It is the largest motion picture production company in Japan. *Youth Regrets Not*, considered by Japanese the outstanding film of 1946, was a Toho production. Its theme was revolt against established authority, inspired by the 1933 rebellion of Kyoto Imperial University students against the Government.

Judged by Hollywood standards even the best Japanese films seem static, disconnected and badly in need of editing. Continuity is jerky to the point of appearing haphazard. Scenes are dragged out interminably. Fancy camera work becomes a substitute for action; sets are bare and lighting is poor.

I HAD a recent interview with Sojiro Motoki, ace producer of the Toho Company, on location at the Setagaya studios. Thin, dynamic and self-assured, Motoki has served years of apprentices as a director. He is a great admi of Hitchcock and Capra.

When I asked him why he kept the cameras on a particu scene in *Wonderful Sunday* such a long time, he answered t it was necessary in order to m the film comprehensible to J anese audiences. Most directors, explained, realize that a faster p would be artistically desirable, the Japanese are used to slow tem

"After all," he said with a sm "we can't change our customs ov night. The entire pace of living slower than in the western wo so that it takes longer to exp even simple thoughts. Then th is the whole question of ceremo A man does not approach a wom directly, it takes a lot of delic maneuvering before he can tell that he loves her."

But as a result of careful tut ing by SCAP's Civil Informat and Education Section, Japan production techniques are impr ing tremendously. Script wri have finally been persuaded to down and simplify their intern able and complicated plots. Di

(On this page) Scenes from As Long As I Live, *a current Tokyo hit, dealing with love, intrigue and self sacrifice*

(Opposite page) Gangster pictures deal with post-war p lems of black market operators, inflation, unemployment

tors are beginning to shed some of the murky symbolism, the artiness they copied in exaggeration from French films. Cameramen are learning closeup technique.

Japanese films must be judged against the background of economic conditions. Equipment is run down . . . raw film stocks are very low . . . there is a shortage of silver nitrate and developing agents

. . the clothes an actor wears are often his own . . . lumber for sets s at a premium.

The studio lots at Setagaya, the Hollywood of Japan, are piled high with junk salvaged from nearby bombed areas for future use by tudio carpenters. Every available quare inch of unused ground is lanted with neat rows of corn, rain and "daikon," the giant Japnese radish, cultivated by the tudio help.

MOVIE careers are as glamorously attractive to Japanese s they are to Americans. Yet boys nd girls afflicted with the "fever" ever would dream of storming the ates to obtain an interview; they pply for jobs in an orderly fashion and only when requested.

One of the new crop of actresses at Toho is 23-year-old Yuriko Hamada, who has appeared in five films. Miss Hamada, who has something of the sultry beauty of Rita Hayworth, set her mind on a movie career when she was a child. Her well-to-do parents, who live in southern Japan (Kyushu) sent her to the Nihon Eiga Gakko —Japan Motion Picture School and she was hired upon graduation by Toho scouts. A hard worker as well as a strikingly beautiful girl, she was rewarded with a starring role as the vamp in *Public Enemy,* an exposé of the Zaibatsu. "Who is your favorite American star?", I asked. She answered without hesitation, "Ingrid Bergman."

Yoshiko Kuga, a delicate featured sixteen-year-old ingenue, reminds one of Danielle Darrieux. The daughter of a viscount, Yoshiko's first major role was as a high school girl in *First Love.*

The life which aspiring young actresses like Yoshiko Kuga lead is a far cry from the plush existence of the average Hollywood starlet. Like all the other employees she brings her own lunch, in the proverbial aluminum box, wrapped up in a *furoshiki.* She also has to buy her own makeup, which is a major problem nowadays in Japan. When I asked her how satisfactory it was, she pointed, blushing, to the red blemishes which marred her complexion, caused by the impure ingredients.

Both Yoshiko and Yuriko Hamada were dressed in simple cotton dresses, not much different from the clothes worn by the average office clerk or waitress in Tokyo. And both wore the heavy flat-heeled shoes and clumsy anklets, standard issue in Japan.

FOR veteran actors like Eitaro Shindo, life is a good deal easier than it is for the younger screen stars. Shindo, middle aged, and distinguished looking, is a Japanese version of Adolph Menjou.

His clothes, I noticed, had a well preserved look, but they were beautifully tailored, unlike those of the majority of Japanese. "Pre-war and American," he informed me. "Like my makeup." He still has some precious Max Factor preparations, although he is now scraping the very bottoms of the jars.

On the set of *Snow Trail,* an adventure story which takes place in the Japanese Alps, I talked to Satoshi Nakamura, perspiring profusely in his heavy furs under the Kleig lights. He told me that he left his native Vancouver in 1940 to visit Japan and was stranded there when war came. He gave concerts and then drifted into the movies.

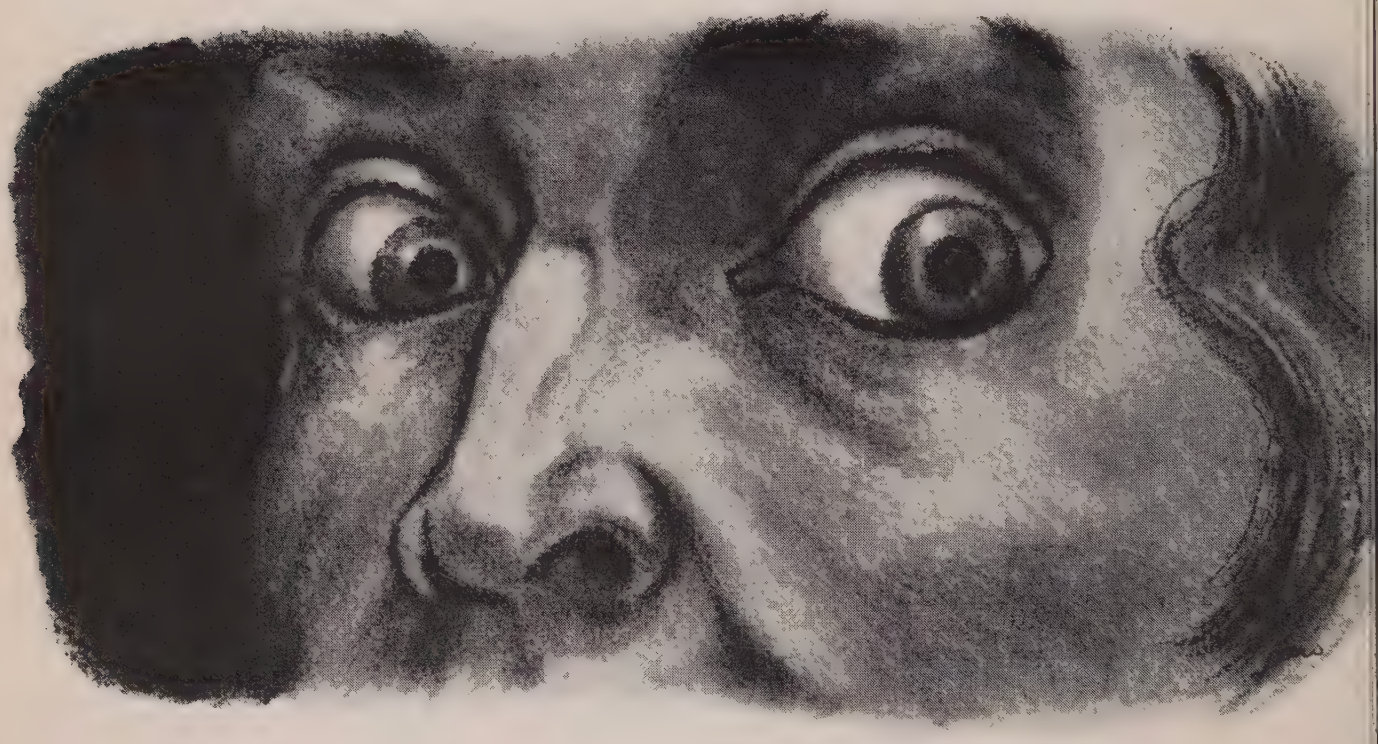
"All of us, the nisei in Tokyo, were viewed with suspicion. We didn't dare speak English on the trams, our rations were cut off. Then there were those annoying periodic visits from the police and the little guy who followed wherever I went."

A Honolulu-born nisei is the Frank Sinatra of Japan. He is Katsuhiko Haida and when he croons *Home on the Range* into a microphone in a soft falsetto, the effect on Japanese high school kids is equally as devastating as when "The Voice" sings to bobby-soxers.

Fresh winds are blowing throughout Japan today. From the standpoint of technique and content, her movies reflect the changing trends in Japanese post-war society.

Terror:

The World's Fastest Growing Business



Less than three years ago, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, attracted by the stench of Buchenwald and Dachau, visited the German concentration camps his armies had just opened up for the whole world to see. A man of pacific disposition, he had always doubted the ultimate wisdom of war, even the war he had just brought to a victorious conclusion. But now his doubts were ended. Standing beside the human debris piled high in those camps, he became convinced that *this* war was worth fighting for, if only to stop the rattling of the skeletons in the gigantic closet of Nazi terror.

The General exclaimed, "Let's hope that men will never again be detained, tortured and buried alive for their political beliefs, their faith, race, creed or color."

Yet, less than three years after the abolition of the Nazi horror camps, *there are today more men, women and children in political prisons and concentration camps than at any time in human history.* A careful survey I have just completed reveals that there may be as many as fifteen million people in prison camps the world over.

The vast majority of the people detained in them are innocent by any standards of criminal law. Their only crime is opposition to a ruling clique of men some of whom were themselves inmates in those same camps and prisons but a short while ago. In many cases they did not even change the guards.

There are prison camps on both sides of the iron curtain. Most of them are in the Soviet Union; no fewer than 125 in the USSR proper, according to information based on the interrogation of former prisoners who succeeded in escaping from them. The abandoned Nazi camps are populated again with a new batch of prisoners said to number 300,000 persons. There are political prisoners in Spain and China, in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, in Argentina, Chile, Brazil and the Dominican Republic, in Poland, Hungary and Rumania, in Greece and in Iran, in re

Despite the fact that the war was fought to end both, there are today in the world more secret police forces and more men, women and children in concentration camps than ever before in history.

BY MILTON LIPSON
Former Agent, U. S. Secret Service

mote spots of the British Empire—and even in England itself.

The most tragic aspect of a tragic situation is the indifference with which humanity now tolerates the existence of these political prisons and the activities of the secret police organizations. It may be suicidal to raise protesting voices on behalf of political prisoners in authoritarian countries. But even in the United States, which traditionally frowns upon the institution of the Secret Police and has an innate horror of the star chamber, occasional moves toward such "terrible instruments of tyranny" are either overlooked or treated with a shrug.

It is important to make a sharp distinction between legal or ordinary police and the secret or political police. Such a distinction exists even in dictatorial countries where the difference between the two forms of police authority appears most evident. The legal police is concerned with the safeguarding of the safety, health and morals of the community and is an essential agency for the preservation of organized society. The political police is maintained by authoritarian regimes to safeguard themselves, to perpetuate themselves in power. They are superimposed on society, their function being, not the enforcement of the law, but the protection of a minatory system of government; not suppression of crime but suppression of opposition.

The officers of political police are no mere enforcement agents but prosecutors, judges, jurors and executioners all rolled in one. Political police flourish in the pitch darkness of terror where all civil liberties are blacked out. They are effective because their records are closed to all inquiry, including inquiry from the judicial or legislative branches of the government, and because the countries which maintain them tolerate no freedom of the press and radio. This article itself could not be written in countries where the political police rules supreme. This very analysis would be treasonable.

In 1939, there were only five major secret police forces in the world—in Germany, in the Soviet Union, in Japan, in Spain and in Italy. Today there are 39 secret police agencies in 36 countries, all representing major instruments of the modern state. This may be a natural aftermath of war, since political upheavals usually follow in its wake and lead to a limitation of civil liberties and an expansion of political law enforcement agencies. What is truly alarming about both the great number of these political police forces and their organizational structure is their apparent permanency and all-pervading influence. In at least 15 countries the secret police is a major factor in policy making and appears to be there to stay.

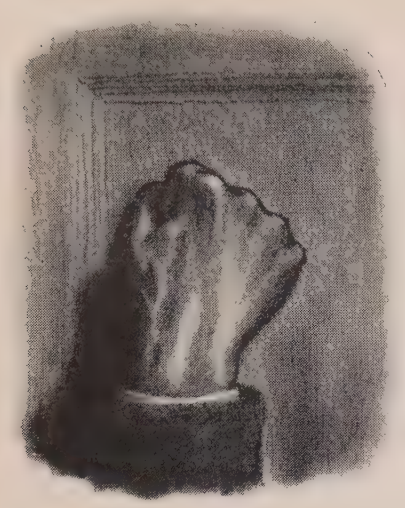
The Soviet Union has three overlapping secret police agencies where formerly it used to have but two. The Control Commission of the Communist Party is one of them, an organization maintained within the party itself to supervise and enforce adherence to the Party line. Its functions are duplicated within every one of the regional communist organizations of the world.

The Thecka no longer exists although its memory continues to linger on. It was abolished in 1923 when its functions were assigned to the OGPU. Later they were transferred to the Commissariat of the Interior whose abbreviated name, NKVD, became synonymous with the secret police of the USSR. Postwar problems on the home front necessitated still another reorganization of the Soviet Union's police authority. A coordinating agency was created within the Politbureau under Laurenti Beria, Stalin's friend and fellow Georgian, while the functions of the NKVD were distributed between two newly created agencies: the Ministry of the Interior or MVD and the Ministry of State Security or MGB.

The MVD is not a police organization in the strictest sense of the word. Headed by V. S. Abakoumov, a stalwart Communist who grew up in the NKVD, it is in charge of the prison camps and it utilizes their inmates on gigantic construction projects. It is also an educational institution, endeavoring to re-orient and reform opponents of the Stalinist regime, simultaneously subjecting its charges to exhaustive ideological lectures and to the arctic cold in which they have to work. Although its agents have the right to arrest, try and sentence any suspect anywhere in the USSR, they rarely make use of these prerogatives. The actual police work is left to the MGB headed by B. V. Kruglov, another disciple of Beria and trained in NKVD methods before appointment to his present powerful position. Kruglov is the top boss of all police agents, both in uniform and in mufti, who travel silently at dawn in green-colored ZIS limousines, knock on strange doors, and collect laborers for Abakoumov's construction projects.

The total number of political prisoners is unknown, even within the Soviet Union where records are kept in bureaucratic disorder. Opponents of the USSR place their number at 12 million, but objective international penal experts say that they total a little over 6 million. Even published Soviet sources acknowledge that there are "several million" Russians in prison camps or in enforced residence, doing what they call "reformatory labor."

The Soviet approach to political penology is scientific. It is based on Lenin's injunction that the Soviet



system must know how to combine persuasion and compulsion if it wants to survive. The State, according to Lenin, is "a force arising from society but placing itself above it and becoming more and more divorced from it. . . . It consists of special bodies of armed men who have at their disposal prisons and repressive institutions. . . ."

THE men who head the secret police forces in the countries which today are in the Soviet orbit pattern their own systems after Lenin's injunction and Beria's methods. Some of them are Soviet-trained and at one time or another occupied high positions in the NKVD. Such a man is Emil Bednares who, until recently, was chief of the Rumanian *Siguranca* or State Security Organization. He is now Minister of War, second in importance only to Mrs. Ana Pauker, the Foreign Minister.

Another man trained in the Soviet Union is Colonel General Péter Gábor, chief of the Hungarian Political Police, one of the most colorful personalities among Europe's Bolshevik "old-timers"—despite the fact that he is only 37 years old. He established his headquarters in a grim grey building on Andrássy Avenue where his Nazi predecessors maintained their secret police. At first, his agents confined their activities to the apprehension of Nazis and collaborators, but later the classification was broadened to include all those opposed to the Communist-dominated coalition government.

Probably the most efficient secret police in the Russian orbit is that of Yugoslavia. It is called OZNA, the letters standing for the Serbian words which translated mean "Organization for the Defense of National Security." Its head is 38-year-old Alexander Rankovich, a former village tailor from Terzia, now a Lieutenant General and Minister of the Interior.

The Bulgarian political police, headed by Anton Yugov, is addicted to public trials, probably inspired by Premier Dimitroff who gained international fame when thus tried by Goering for his alleged conspiracy in the Reichstag fire. The Polish Secret Police, called *Bezpieczénstvo* (Security) and headed by General Stanislav Radkievicz, also stages its own political trials periodically to prove to the men of the Polish underground that political crime does not pay.

There are 106,249 political prisoners kept incommunicado and without fixed sentences in the innumerable Spanish federal and district prisons and work camps. Over 20,000 of the political prisoners are women. It may be interesting to note that the total number of common criminals kept in Spanish prisons is only 31,720, less than a third of the number of political prisoners.

The Spanish Secret Police has a network of eight districts within Spain. It also maintains camouflaged police agents in France, Belgium, and in Latin America. Its activities are cloaked in secrecy and no announcements of arrests and convictions are made. But it is known that between January and August 1947, a total of 197 political prisoners were executed, 73 of them in the month of March.

Another European country whose political crime record competes with that of Spain is, of course, Greece where the situation is necessarily accentuated by the protraction of the civil war. Both France and Belgium have their *Surètés Nationales,* closely associated with their Ministries of Justice rather than Interior, as is the case in eastern European countries. Of the remaining European countries, only the secret police of Finland and Portugal may be classified as minatory. The Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands, Switzerland, while maintaining special political departments within their police systems, keep them strictly within constitutional limits.

The British CID (Criminal Investigation Division), headed by W. B. Rawlings, and the omnisicient SB (Special Branch), of Scotland Yard, headed by T. J. Thompson, take liberties with the unwritten British constitution which are sometimes astonishing, especially in their activities against Communists. Even so, the CID and the SB are restrained by the ordinary Briton's undiminished respect for civil liberties and the statutory provisions of British law for the rights of the individual.

Thirty members of the Irish Republican Army are in Pankhurst Prison on the Isle of Wight since 1939. They were sentenced to a total of 551 years in prison, 22 of them were given 20 year sentences each. There are hundreds of Jews in concentration camps in Palestine, Cyprus and Kenya, detained at their jailers' pleasure without ever having seen a judge.

THE South American republics used to be hotbeds of political rebellions—each of which produced strings of political prisons and concentration camps. Today there are but two countries left in the whole gigantic area south of the Rio Grande where old-fashioned political prisons still exist—the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua.

The terroristic method by which Trujillo sustains his power is particularly conducive to the activities of the secret police. Accordingly the security organization of the Dominican Republic is the most ruthless as well as the most efficient of any Latin American country. It extends far beyond the Dominican borders, keeping secret agents and informers in Cuba, Venezuela, and even in the United States.

Nicaragua's *Guardia Nacional* held in an ironclad regime by General Anastasio Somoza himself, provides agents for conventional police duties as well as for secret police work. But the number of political prisoners in Nicaragua is far smaller than it was between 1937 and 1940 when political persecution was rampant as President Somoza was consolidating his personal hold on the nation.

The long enjoyed political free-

dom in Argentina was interrupted when General Juan D. Peron was elected President of the Republic. There are no concentration camps in Argentina, even though Peron's opponents are kept in prison on trumped-up charges. A similar attitude exists in Brazil, a far cry from the regime of Getulio Vargas whose political police were guilty of murder and whose courts usually sanctioned those killings.

A comparative newcomer to this list of Latin American countries is Chile where, for a period of years, the secret police lost all power and influence. But recent Communist-inspired strikes ushered in a different trend and even resulted in the opening of a few concentration camps. The most alarming feature of this Chilean development is the fact that the task of political persecution was assigned to the Army and the Navy, the Minister of the Interior himself being an Admiral.

Illustrations by John Wedda

Among the agencies of the Kuomintang, the ruling political party, the China Year book lists one by the name of Bureau of Investigation and Statistics. Until his recent death in an airplane accident, a certain General Tai Li headed the BIS with the official title of Director of Freight Transportation.

Concealed behind this name and title is one of the world's most efficient secret police and undoubtedly the world's most ruthless secret policeman. During his heyday, Tai Li, (or T.L., as his many American friends called him during the war), commanded an army of 180,000 plain-clothes men, in addition to a host of part-time agents, said to number 145,000 men and women.

Tai Li is dead but his Bureau of Investigation and Statistics continues in power. If there are comparatively few political prisoners in China (an estimated 400,000 all told), it is chiefly because the BIS believes keeping live prisoners a waste of space, time and money.

In contrast, the Japanese, who once prided themselves on the world's most efficient secret police, the dreaded *Kempai Tai* or Gendarmerie, now are forbidden to maintain such an organization. It would be too optimistic to say that the *Kempai Tai* has disappeared from Japan forever. It has probably gone underground, biding its time until Japan will again be "free" to make liberty insecure.

Soviet writers, concerned with civil liberties in America, frequently charge that the United States, too, has its secret police. How true is this charge? Limitations imposed upon police power are among the most jealously guarded privileges of U. S. citizens. In theory the Federal Government possesses no *general* police power. In practice, through the medium of a great number of agencies, it has considerable police power within definite limitations of the Constitution and under court supervision.

Even so, it cannot be denied that the number of police agencies has considerably increased in recent years, nor can it well be denied that some of this increase has been due to a desire to use the additional manpower to collect information about people and organizations not accused of having violated any law. Nevertheless, this collection of information has not resulted in illegal arrests, protracted detentions, star chamber trials, and other forms of persecution. Individual abuses of police power or individual cases of non-feasance exist, but they are decreasing, rather than increasing.

The power and scope of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been broadened. The Treasury Department has no less than seven law enforcement agencies, including the Secret Service, the Narcotic Bureau, the Intelligence Unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and others. The Post Office Department has its Bureau of the Chief Inspector. The Army, Navy and Air Force Departments have their various intelligence and counter-intelligence agencies. The Civil Service Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, and a series of other Federal agencies, too, have special bureaus with police functions.

And yet, by no stretch of the imagination can it be said that the United States has a secret police in the true sense of the term. No single United States agency has all the supra-Constitutional powers, including the right of search and arrest without warrant, and the right of unlimited detention without judicial review, the possession of which is the distinguishing characteristic of secret police.

Each of the law enforcement agencies of the Treasury Department possess one or another of these supra-Constitutional privileges, but none has them all. However, in 1941, a law was passed enabling the President of the United States to merge the seven law enforcement agencies of the Treasury in one supreme organization—without obliging him to curtail or abrogate any of the powers they now hold singly. President Roosevelt and the then Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. realized that they could have created an American police agency which, while legal, would have had exceptional power. But they firmly refused to do so.

The organization best qualified to reduce the powers of the secret police and increase the civil liberties of the individual is the United Nations. A first step in the proper direction has already been made during the recent conference on Human Rights in Geneva. It remains to be seen how far the United Nations will succeed in translating into practice the fine theoretical tenets which the Geneva conference has produced. If it were to launch an all out fight against the secret police, against political prisons and concentration camps, the United Nations could make a contribution second to none in safeguarding human happiness.

united nations DIARY

A digest of UN activities throughout the world

Philippine and British Delegates Chat Over Russia's Chair, Conspiciously Empty for Trusteeship and Little Assembly Sessions

New Year's Resolution

New Year's was over . . . the ash trays were full of dead cigarette butts . . . there were rings on the tables from last night's drinks. A slightly hung-over world took the measure of 1947—and of 1948.

From a snow-bound Lake Success, Secretary-General Trygve Lie sent his message to the world: "As the year 1948 begins men, women, and children throughout the world look to the United Nations more than at any time before. During 1948, we must continue to hope for a change in the tide of disagreement between the Powers, so that we may be allowed to move more swiftly forward in settling our problems. We must never give up hope for an agreement and we must never stop working for it."

Shortly after, Lie, accompanied by Assistant Secretary General Adrian Pelt and two advisers, took off for Europe to pick a site for the 1948 General Assembly. They will visit Geneva, Berne, Paris, Brussels, the Hague, Amsterdam, Prague and London.

For the UN, 1946 had been its organizational year; 1947 its first operational year. Now, the novelty has worn off and people ask, "Well, what has it *done?*"

Much of the progress at the UN has been in the little-publicized fields of the specialized agencies. For instance, 100,000 refugees were resettled in 1947 by the International Refugee Organization (IRO) . . . a deadly cholera epidemic was halted in Egypt and another checked in Syria by vaccine flown in by the World Health Organization (WHO) . . . more than three million European children were given food, milk and cod liver oil by the International Children's Emergency Fund . . . a World Food Council has begun allocating scarce food supplies . . . the International Civil Aviation Organization's (ICAO) weather ships in the North Atlantic resulted in the rescue of 69 persons from the US plane, "Bermuda Queen" last October and now ICAO is planning to standardize safety measures on the world's airlines . . . WHO experts are planning a global campaign against venereal disease . . . the International Bank has loaned a total of 497 million dollars to four nations (France, Netherlands, Denmark, Luxembourg) for reconstruction projects and recently Chile applied for a $40,000,000 loan for hydroelectric development and railway electrification.

Green Light

On January 1, an important experiment began. For six months road transport in Europe will be practically free of restrictions. Through the efforts of the Inland Transport Committee of the Eco-

nomic Commission for Europe (ECE), an agreement was signed by Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden, United Kingdom and the Western Zones of Germany to short-cut customs red tape, fuel distribution, tax increases against foreign trucks and miscellaneous road restrictions that slow down commerce via highway.

To a Hungry World

Supplies of hybrid seed corn are being sent by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to farm experimental stations in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia in time for spring planting.

FAO is sending three missions this year: to Venezuela to study possible large-scale production of vegetable oil, to Siam to boost rice production and to the Middle East to bring information on modern farming methods.

Nazi Loot for Refugees

There's going to be a sale soon in the United States that should make Herr Hitler turn in his urn. Over 800 cases of gold jewelry and false teeth, china, rugs and silver taken by the Nazis from their victims have been collected by the US Military Government in Germany for sale, the proceeds to go to the Preparatory Commission of IRO. The money will be used to resettle and rehabilitate Hitler's victims.

Moonlight and Tariffs

A record snowstorm stalled international machinery at Lake Success for almost a week, but Secretariat members and delegates, hard at work on the International Trade Organization (ITO) Charter in tropic Havana, were too busy to enjoy their good fortune in avoiding the blizzard. A frustrating tug-of-war continues between the industrially under-developed nations who want to protect infant industries and the U.S. and other large producers who want trade barriers lowered. When the Charter is finally approved, it will represent the longest period of diplomatic work in history on one document —about 1000 meetings have been held and two years and nine months of preparation have gone into it.

"Little Assembly"—Big Problem

The "Little Assembly," the 57-member interim committee, held its first meeting early in January at Lake Success. Fourteen seats were empty — including those of the Eastern Powers who warned the Assembly they would boycott the new Committee. First problem on its agenda (willed by the General Assembly last December) is the veto. By March 15, the Committee must report on this stubborn problem and suggest solutions. Meantime, in the Security Council, USSR's Andrei Gromyko served notice that his nation would not approve any changes in the voting procedure.

What About Markos?

The blue and white UN flag which is flying over Salonika does not seem to have had the desired harmonious effect. Border snipings were overshadowed by the biggest news to come out of Greece recently—the formation of the Markos Provisional Government. Shortly after, the UN Special Commission on the Balkans (UNSCOB) passed a unanimous resolution, stating that recognition of this "movement" and aid to it against the legal Greek regime would be "in defiance of international law, peace treaties and Charter principles."

Lo, the Poor Newsman!

Two UN-accredited correspondents from Communist newspapers in Greece and India were arrested as aliens illegally in the U. S. by immigration authorities at Ellis Island. Trygve Lie protested but the State Department stuck by its guns, declaring that it is within its rights. The two newsmen were released. In a note to the Secretary General, Warren Austin implied that the arrest of the Greek newsman on December 17 might have been a "technicality," but he added that the U.S. wants to give "fullest possible effect to the agreement, regardless of any such technicality." He asked that the entire UN-accredited press list be reviewed by UN officials in collaboration with the State Department. Future accredidation will be granted after U.S. and UN consultation, but the UN will have the last word.

Raising Money for World's Starving Children is Chester Bowles' (left) New Job

Bullets in Bethlehem

Still one of the hottest potatoes in the UN's hands is Palestine, where, since Partition was voted on November 29, more than 900 Jews, Arabs and Christians have been killed and where, on Christmas Eve, Arab "national guards" stood uncomfortable vigil in Bethlehem to prevent unseemly violence at

the birthplace of the Prince of Peace.

The Palestine Commission is meeting to discuss its forthcoming trip to the Holy Lands where it will put partition to work. Members have been warned by the Arabs that even their United Nations status will not protect them from bullets.

The Trusteeship Council has reconvened to consider a statute for governing Jerusalem, which was drafted by its two working groups. The City of Jerusalem will be an international area under Trusteeship Council supervision.

Gathering Up the Ewes

Before going home for the holidays, the Council turned down the Eweland petition for unification of parts on British and French Togoland. The Ewes (pronounced "ev-veh") are a tribe of 1,000,000 people who live in that part of Africa once known as the Slave Coast. Theirs was the first oral petition in the Council's history. It was presented by tall, dignified Ewe chieftain, Sylvanus E. Olympio. France and Britain were urged to promote closer association between the Ewes in the Togolands and the UN mission which will visit these trust territories in 1949 will pay special attention to unification and eventual self-government and check up on the Anglo-French cooperation program which will ease frontier transit, get rid of double taxation and set up a joint consultation commission for the Ewes.

South Africa, which refused a 1946 Assembly request to make South West Africa a trust territory, was snubbed by the Trusteeship Council when its report on this region was sent back, labelled incomplete. By July, the Union must answer to the Trusteeship Council on racial segregation, African lack of confidence in European rule, amount of land owned by Europeans and Africans, labor recruitment, sub-standard health and hospital facilities and laws restricting freedom of movement.

"Bold! Fearless! Shocking!"

One of the most hopeful harbingers for the UN was found in a lurid ad which appeared in the theater section of a New York newspaper recently. It was for a movie, showing at a Times Square cinema palace, dealing with crimes against women ("Bold! Fearless! Shocking!"—"torn from today's United Nations secret files!"

But unshaken by the neon publicity, the ladies took over at Lake Success for the Status of Women Commission meetings. This branch of the Economic and Social Council voted to recommend that the draft International Bill of Human Rights guarantee equality of men and women to marry and to get a divorce. Delegates told what their countries have done to give women equal rights with men. Byelorussia's rosy Mrs. Uralova introduced a resolution, urging that women be given equal rights to an education. America's Judge Dorothy Kenyon proposed that the Teachers' Charter, being prepared by UNESCO, prohibit discrimination in the teaching field on the basis of marital status as well as sex, creed, politics or color.

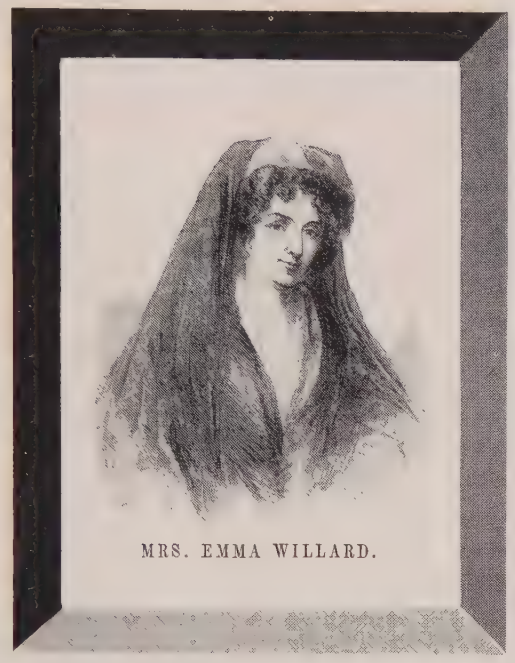
On the optimistic side, the Secretariat study of political rights in UN member states revealed that Argentina, Costa Rica and Venezuela have granted franchise to their women as a result of UN leadership. Women are taking a more active part in international politics, too. At the recent Assembly, there were more lady delegates and alternates than at any previous session.

Sylvanus Olympio, Togoland Chief, Points Out Area Which Ewes Want United

UN News Briefs

- The Economic and Social Council, one of the main UN organs, will open its sixth session on February 2 at Lake Success.
- Robert G. Jackson (Australia) has been appointed Assistant Secretary-General for the Executive Office of the Secretary General as well as for duties of general coordination.
- Three more UN information centers will soon be opened in Prague, Warsaw and Moscow.
- The UN Departments of Public Information and Social Affairs are preparing a study plan for member nations to help them with courses on the structure and purposes of the United Nations for their schools.
- A questionnaire on production and consumption of newsprint and pulpwood is being sent to member states by the Secretariat in an effort to combat the persistent newsprint shortage.
- Another creation of the last Assembly, the Temporary Commission for Korea, held its first meeting in mid-January in Seoul. Its duty will be to supervise elections and help set up a provisional government in Korea.

A Portrait for The Governor



MRS. EMMA WILLARD.

BY MAX BEER

On October 1, 1948, a governor will be installed by the United Nations in the International City of Jerusalem, which is to be established side by side with the two new Palestinian states—Jewish and Arab. In the name of the Organization this high personage will reign over the Holy City—which over the course of 2,000 years has seen so many régimes and so many masters. He will live, as is fitting, in a stately mansion, and over the great gateway the new UN flag, a globe encircled by olive branches in gold on a blue field, will unfurl.

On October 26th, the international holiday decreed by the General Assembly, His Excellency will give a brilliant reception. All the Christian, Jewish and Moslem dignitaries, and all the consuls of countries represented at Jerusalem with their wives and daughters will fill the salons lighted by scintillating chandeliers. A magnificent and moving spectacle which will, at last, mark the end of the crusades. . . .

I wonder what portrait the Governor intends to hang over the monumental fireplace at the end of his great reception hall. In the Palace of the Governor of Canada the portrait of His Britannic Majesty occupies the place of honor. In the home of the Governor of French Equatorial Africa it is the smiling face of President Auriol which greets the guests. Will the Governor of Jerusalem place over his mantel an oil painting of Francis B. Sayre, President of the Trusteeship Council, who is, in a manner of speaking, the sovereign of the International City? Or will we see along the walls a full array of portraits of the fifty-seven chiefs of state of the UN member nations?

This is a most delicate problem which will undoubtedly be given serious consideration by high officials at Lake Success. As for me, my choice is made. I propose that the place of honor be given to the portrait of Mrs. Emma Willard of Connecticut and New York.

Born on February 23, 1787, in Berlin, a small town in Connecticut, Emma was the sixteenth of the seventeen children of Captain Samuel Hart. At the age of seventeen she became a teacher, and five years later she married Dr. John Willard, a distinguished physician. Her marriage, however, did not divert her from her chosen work, which, for her, constituted a sacred mission.

Indeed, it was Emma Willard who after waging a number of desperate battles, introduced higher education for young women in America. After one unhappy experience at Waterford, N. Y., she founded a famous Seminary at Troy, N. Y. It was a model of its kind, a real academy initiating intellectual emancipation of women, and renowned in all the American countries, as well as Europe. In addition, she found time for fertile literary production. Having begun in 1819 with a *Plan for Improving Female Education*, Emma Willard published a series of text books, a Universal History, a history of the United States, an ancient and modern geography, (written in collaboration with Professor Woodbridge) — and later a travel book, "Letters from France and England," numerous pamphlets, patriotic odes, and even a medical thesis, *Respiration and Its Effects.*

Then she died in Troy on April 15, 1870, and the State of New York which had at the beginning of her career refused to support her emancipatory efforts, consecrated her memory by flattering proclamations.

Very well, you will say, let us hail this valiant pedagogue, but why hang her portrait over the mantel of the Governor of Jerusalem?

Well, her work as educator of young women and as author of instruction manuals does not really constitute the true title to glory of Emma Willard. We will sooner discover it in a few forgotten pages in which that extraordinary woman proposed the establishment of an International Peace Organization with headquarters at Jerusalem. The first poetic version of this project was conceived in 1820, and was viewed by her simply as a "work of imagination." She called it *Universal Peace to Be Introduced by a Confederacy of Nations Meeting at Jerusalem.*

These astonishing pages — perhaps the most astonishing ever written by a woman—are today almost unknown to the admirers of *educator* Emma Willard.

In her poetic conception Emma Willard, patriotic American, ardent Christian, excellent schoolmistress, was inspired above all by the Constitution of the United States, the Bible and by her research in the fields of ancient and modern geography. On this subject she says: "One of the grounds of my belief in the approach (whether near or far) of Universal Peace, was the prophetic assertion of the Holy Writ that there should come such a time, and that Jerusalem should be the chosen place. I was careful to examine maps and globes in reference to the question. In rectifying the terrestrial globe to find a place for the zenith, which shall leave above the rational horizon the greatest quantity of arable land, and the greatest number of inhabitants, that place will be found in or near the region of the Holy Land."

Many years later, profoundly disturbed by the Civil War, though a confirmed partisan of the Union, she made great efforts to reconcile the North and South. More and more interested in the international peace movement, she went to see Elihu Burrit, ardent champion of Universal Brotherhood, and of the International Peace Congress. She even planned a trip to Europe where she had once gone to learn about the teaching methods of the old world, and where she wished now to dedicate herself completely to the cause of Peace. However, her family, concerned with her seventy-odd years and her frail health, persuaded her to relinquish this project.

She made the following observations regarding the technical aspects of the problem: "Now it is no new thing for a world's convention to assemble Delegates to a Permanent Peace Council—to reside for a term of years at Jerusalem, they might easily be accompanied by their families; there, those who had business with them might easily approach them, and publications which would, of course, emanate from so high a court, would require but a short time to reach the Capitols."

As for political considerations which in her opinion more than ever justified her great plan, Emma Willard understood and presented them as if she were living at the time of the San Francisco Conference, or even during regular sessions of the General Assembly.

"The will of the great Powers, such England, France, America and Russia, might immediately inaugurate a Council of Peace, with a view to its permanency; and they, being the largest and most prosperous, would have the greatest interest in retaining their boundaries and keeping things without peacefully *in statu quo*."

Such a Council, said Mrs. Willard, would have prevented the American Civil War; it could have quieted the fear provoked by the "aggressive" politics of Russia, aspiring to a universal empire tending to extend toward the Mediterrancan, and it could equally have quieted the fears brought about by the strength of the United States, which others would no longer "hate," or try to "divide."

"Were there a Peace Tribunal," she wrote, "first agreed upon by the nations, and then chosen from their wisest and best men—those among them who must command the world's confidence—then as this new Tribunal began to do its work, it would be more and more depended on as an arbiter; and it would soon be seen by all how much better were its decisions than is the unreasoning, the mad arbitrament of war; and then would this jealousy of power subside." Would not the first consequence of the establishment of such a Council of Peace, be to permit each government "no longer fearing others" to "turn all its energies to improving the conditions of its own people?"

The Council of Peace could not, in the opinion of Mrs. Willard, sit in one of the large capitals without provoking the fears and jealousies of others. There was only one possible headquarters—Jerusalem. In favor of this choice Mrs. Willard not only invoked the Holy Scriptures, the veneration which all religions have for that holy place, but also "that great standing historic miracle—the greatest of all time—a nation without a place."

With emphasis Emma Willard cried out—a long time before Theodor Herzl—"The Jews stand waiting. Hasten to do the Lord's work, in preparing them their promised abode. When the Gentile nations gather to Jerusalem to make it the seat of Universal Peace, then they must aid the Jews to return."

The prophetess of Troy even foresaw the resistance of the Moslem world, in frankly discussing the position of the Turks who then held the place of the Arabs in the Middle East. To the objection: "But Turkey owns the Holy Land!" she answers: "Yes, but to whom does Turkey owe her past and present existence?"

"Could there be any doubt," she asks, "that Great Britain consenting, if Louis Napoleon should conduct a negotiation with the Rothschilds and they be thus assured that there was a movement among the nations by which, as foretold in their Scriptures, as well as in our own, the reign of Universal Peace was about to be established in Jerusalem, can there be any doubt that these wealthy Jews would joyfully set on foot the purchase of the Holy Land—the making of a railroad from Jerusalem to the coast, and doing whatever else was necessary; so that by the time the nations had chosen the honored members, and prepared the code of international laws under which they were to act, the Council of Peace would find Jerusalem ready for their reception?"

Thus did Emma Willard, prophetically foresee the United Nations and the extraordinary bond between it and Jerusalem. If reality today does not keep pace with her vision, if at this moment that bond is less solemn and less significant than she desired, it does not necessarily mean that she was mistaken. Who knows, whether the Assembly which meets in Europe this year will not one day transport itself bag and baggage to the Holy Land?

The portrait of Emma Willard which the Governor of Jerusalem will, I hope, hang over his fireplace should be infinitely pleasing to the distinguished guests at the Governor's reception.

Their Gods Are Dead

Western influence in the South Seas have produced some weird combinations of old customs and new ways.

BY J. C. FURNAS
Wartime Correspondent in the Pacific

Occupation of the Islands wrought catalytic changes—introducing temptation by liquor and offering absolution by church.

A BOAT from HM Armed Transport *Towser* pulled for the shore smartly. All hands were resplendent in clean frocks and new ribbons on their flat straw hats. Native canoes paddled after in inquisitive haste, and the huts on shore emptied as the men, women and children hastened to the beach. As the boat grated up onto the sand the Captain, in full dress uniform, stepped out, shook hands with the Chief and explained something with many gestures.

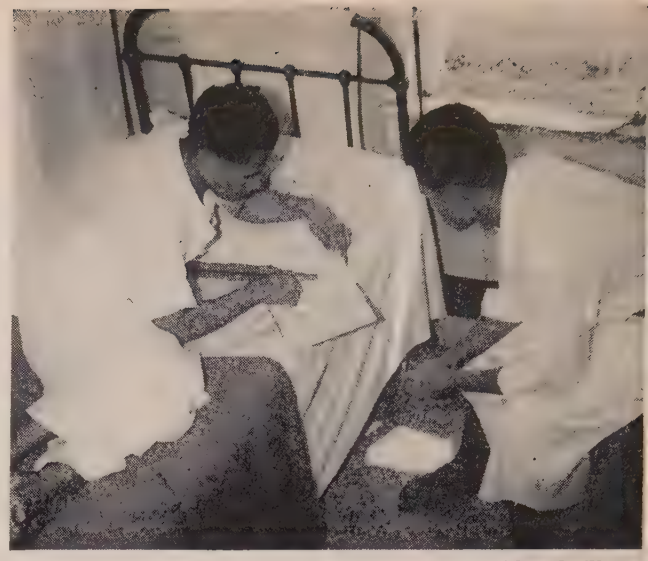
The chief gathered that he was to be presented with a gaudily colored piece of cloth as a gift from "Tingi Jawji" (King George IV). He nodded and smiled and the captain shook hands with him again. One of the captain's men, trailing a rope, climbed a coco-palm and decapitated the palm. His mates below tied the bundle of cloth to the rope and hoisted it to the top; then a jerk on a lighter rope cleverly dissolved the bundle and the cloth streamed out in the tradewind, stunningly blue, red and white in converging stripes. Drums snarled, fife and bugle brayed and twittered. The men in the red coats stood in line and let off thundersticks which caused some apprehension. Then all took off their hats and waved them and uttered an excited noise in unison three times, while smoke billowed from the side of the distant ship.

Again the captain shook hands with the chief and made another speech. The boats were pulling away, leaving a pile of presents before the chief. Presently the *Towser* was under way, following the ebb through the pass in the fringing reef.

Occupation of islands in the South Seas was often done elsewhere with more ceremony, but seldom with

any better native understanding. Tarafu would never be the same again. Changes were implicit not only in the presence of the whites. Even more catalytic were the items in that heap of presents—big and little iron nails, marvellous for carving tools; lengths of ravishing red cloth; needles; thread; beads; a plumed hat such as the captain wore; a bottle of dark brown, sweet and fiery stuff that the chief tried and spat out, but presently reinvestigated with a curiosity that was greatly rewarded; and a Bible. Each such item was a germ carrying white man's ways ashore. There have been many more until now you can sit in a high chief's house under an electric light and observe his golf-clubs hanging on the wall.

METAL was almost sure-fire success. A nail was a tool rather than a fastening, iron hammers and hatchets became both tools and weapons. At first, firearms did not impress the Islander. In time, the Samoan bartered his people's lands for guns to use on other Samoans and the chiefs were avid for the prestige of owning one. Though it often rusted into uselessness, it was an indubitable chiefly thing to own. The more malleable islander was gun-hungry at once. Soon Tahitians as well as Hawaiians slaughtered each other by this method. As chiefs fell right and left, the common man with a gun grew in stature. Alcohol immediately became another savagely powerful social solvent. Dignity, responsibility, intelligent reaction to white pressure went glimmering whenever the chiefs could lay hands on rum and violations of *tabu* under the influence helped often to break down the old ways. Polynesians learned to make mash of *ti*-root and sugar



Fijians study medicine and sleep on motto-embroidered pillows.

"No one remembers pre-white dances but the erotic aspect in indigenous dancing is now liveliest. By now the less decorous type of Hawaiian hula has spread throughout the Islands and Tahitian dancing is strictly cooch, bumps, grinds and all."

Native sailing-canoes gather at Raiatea to prepare for a race

cane and developed crude but more than efficient stills.

As for foods, the native, always prestige-minded, at once came to a still persisting belief that the diet of the first whites he saw represented their highest gastronomy. Early exploring crews ate salt horse, ship's biscuit and dried peas because, only such things kept well on long voyages. To this day ship's biscuit and kegs of salt beef are highly valued features of Island feasts. The Cook Islander was reluctant to change from salt beef in kegs to the more easily handled canned beef until a clever processor put out a Missionary brand with a label-picture of a fat and beaming person on the can. With all the scaly wealth of the Pacific available natives much prefer low grades of canned salmon whenever they can afford them.

Adoptions of white man's foods are certainly bad for the Islander in general. The modern Maori lives on boiled-to-death meat, white bread, potatoes, and tea with too much sugar; he is bored by such protective

This Marshallese girl has exchanged the grass skirt and graceful rhythm of the hula dance for a skillful curve.

foods as vegetables and dairy products. The more northern Islanders cannot afford the Maori diet, so taro, shellfish, bread-fruit, yams and fruits still give them many of the nutriments that put their ancestors among the healthiest and heartiest of human beings.

UNDER white influences houses naturally underwent technical revolution in most islands. The New Caledonian is certainly much better off in a plastered, thatched shack with doors and windows, than in his pre-white, smoke-choked beehive hovel. But the Tahitian is certainly worse off in a board shack that, for fear of ghosts, he closes tightly every night with a lamp burning. Corrugated iron is the roofing of choice in the modern islands—hot, ugly, a nasty hazard when high winds rip it off in sheets and whirl them through the air with a vivacity that will cut a man or a tree in two; but waterproof and easily laid. So may concrete flooring replace traditional platforms of pebbles or gravel. But here Island social values interfere—if the chief has a concrete floor in his *fale* (Samoan for house) few of his social inferiors have the cheek to aspire to such an improvement.

Inside the house white man's furniture and doodads are popular, though use is sometimes another matter. The chief keeps his brass bed for show and sleeps on a mat on the floor. He leaves his chairs for whites and for swank, but he, himself, sits on the floor. The Islander loves photographs and has all his closer relatives stuck up on the wall. The white items that get genuine use in the native house are the hand-powered sewing machine, the kerosene lamp and the phonograph.

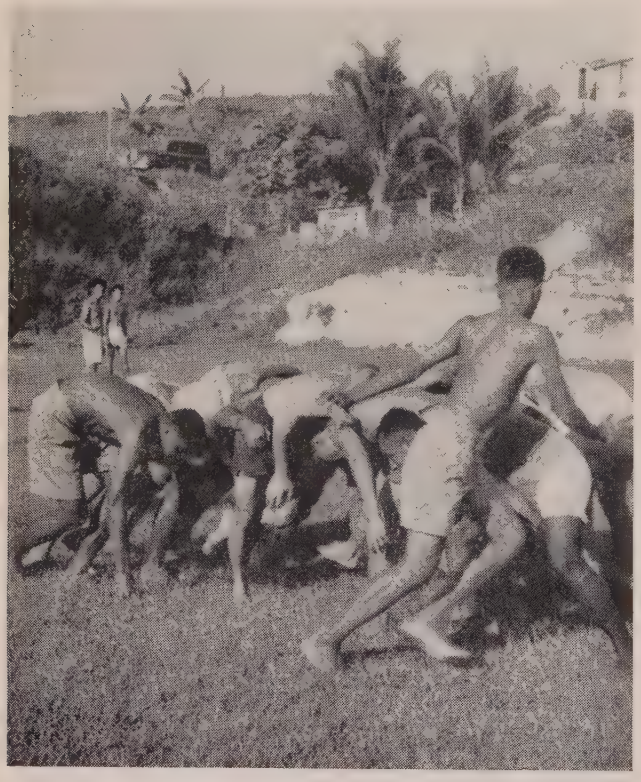
Whites' insistence on sanitation forced the privy on the South Seas, with dubious results. The most impressive specimen is the jigsawed red-and-white little temple of ease, in the palace grounds on Tongatabu. The least impressive is a screen of palm fronds around a shallow hole in the ground.

Unquestionably the native often knows a good thing when he sees it, as witness the coconut-shredders made of bits of auto-spring with one end flattened and serrated; the white man's idea of goggles for underwater fishing constructed out of accurately fitted, hand-carved wooden frames and bits of window-glass laboriously shaped for a tight seal; the slingshot fishing-spear of Tonga powered by a length of old inner tube; the kerosene tin used as a drum for ceremonial dancing. The natives made ingenious uses of the debris of the last war. Filigreed steel strips used for firming the landing surfaces of airfields are made into neat low fences. Native handicraft is dyed yellow with atabrin tablets, brown with iodine, red with mercurochrome. Fencing wire for keeping cattle where they belong is sharpened into flexible, diverging prongs for fish-spears. Forbidden sounder distilled liquors, the natives buy flasks of cheap perfumes to drink. Some of their adaptations are not so effective. Gunpowder, was seized on for ceremonial blackening of face and hair; one warrior, thus embellished, leaned over a fire and was snatched indecorously baldheaded by a whoosh of inexplicable flame that left a marvellously bad odor. During the recent war flotsam from torpedoed vessels coming ashore in eastern Fiji included cocoa and the natives, sure it was brown water-paint, painted the church with it, only to see it all wash off in the next rain. But how well the natives adapted to white man's clothes is another matter. The Samoan, Tongan and Fijian, though usually shirted, eschew trousers for the local version of wrap-around, ankle-length skirt. This cool but hampering garment was imposed on the native by the missionary for lack of adequate supply of breeches and it is now an integral part of native life. It is part of the dress uniform of Fijian soldier and policeman and the native Marine Auxiliary in American Samoa. Any one of those outfits on parade makes it very clear that, though it may be a skirt scalloped at the bottom, it looks manly, and soldierly on men as dignified as these are.

The sartorial needle also stuck on the mission-inspired Mother Hubbard for women in some islands.

The Loyalty Island lady makes hers out of the brightest colored stuff she can lay hands on, adding lace frills here and there. Shoes are neglected, except for dressing up, when torture does not matter; the booted feet of Fijian soldiers in the recent war gradually shrank from, say, size 14½ to 12½. While the Islander's calloused, hoof-thick sole, shoeless from infancy, enables him to walk scatheless on the knife-sharp coral reef, he often suffers from hookworm, so widespread in the Island.

A DISPERSAL of natives, small in scale but significant in results, began as soon as whites arrived. And whenever the traveler returned to his native island from a center of white influence, he took back with him innumerable if intangible influences. In pre-white times, native games of athletic skill and strength were



Fijians play excellent rugby, dropkicking a hard football 50 yards with their bare toes, trotting off without a limp.

primarily means of showing off for the individual; secondarily, sports were often part of the celebration of festivals. Under white pressure, the modern native has gone a long way to make competitive sports an example of William James' "moral equivalent of war." A New Zealand educator posted in a Polynesian island was horrified to see his school-team come off the field from a lost Rugby-match with their eyes streaming tears; he had been only partially prepared for the atmosphere by the rooting of the spectators, who had been exhortating their side to dismember and castrate the opposition.

Maori and Fijian play excellent cricket, and even better Rugby. Fiji plays it barefoot: the stranger's jaw drops when he sees a blocky Fijian youth dropkick a heavy, hard football fifty yards apparently off his bare toes and trot off without even the slightest sign of a limp.

Speech is the most conspicuous intangible. Vowels are tucked in between consonants as lubricant, so a sermon on Fijian is full of the name Jesu Kerisito and a nativized half-Samoan has scrawled down his name on the Stevenson tomb on Mount Vaea as Livigisitone. Sometimes a new word is born of misunderstanding as in the famous case of *bullamacow* for beef, derived from the white man's answer when the first bull and cow were set ashore.

Movies are the avenue through which the native normally learns about the white man's world, and his tastes in movies keep him from learning anything valid. He likes westerns first, then musical pictures, then gangster stories. "Dramatic" films annoy him. Let hero and heroine spend more than a few minutes getting acquainted before the pre-bedroom clinch and the native audience howls protests from the inexpensive seats. There is more here than mere difference in ways of doing—there is an indication that the Islander has dangerously few of the emotional habits that he needs in making any sort of headway in his part-white world.

ISLAND-DANCING has been less affected than any other Island custom. White-style round dancing seeps through the Islands out of the port towns by way of part-whites and is socially honorific. Nobody knows exactly what the pre-white dances were like, not even the natives. The erotic aspect in indigenous dancing is now liveliest. By now the less decorous type of Hawaiian *hula* has spread throughout the Islands and Tahitian dancing is strictly cooch, bumps, grinds and all. However much Island dancing has changed, however artificial some of its survivals, at least it does survive and still has a role to play in native life.

Dances also have a political function, since they flatter white dignitaries on ceremonial occasions and all kinds of native dances have an economic function in paid entertainment for tourists. Beyond that is a considerable area where dancing genuinely contributes to reassuring cultural cohesion among natives. Maori troops in the recent war took with them the old tongue-protruding, growling and roaring *hakas* and put them to traditional use in working up an all-out fighting mood before starting an attack on the Germans in Italy.

MUSIC is another of the most obvious and important intangibles. The missionary hymn, the white man's guitar and the Island-developed ukulele, revolutionized native music in an unmistakable fashion. Though seldom original, the air may be altered into unrecognizability. On Majuro the current young folks' favorite is *Polly-wolly-doodle-alla-day,* and I have heard a chorus of Samoan school-children do a remarkable rendering of *Take Me Out to the Ballgame* complete with business. Up forward on dark, still nights at sea the native deckhands huddle sprawlingly together and, as the guitar plunk-plunks, boom and wail and carol and prolong their own extensions of white man's music with so organic an enjoyment that they will keep it up most of the night. So rich and sociable an addiction to the harmless cannot help being healthy.

"Give Them This Day Their Daily Bread..."

VICTORY is a proud, trumpeting word. When, in 1939-45, we wanted that victory so desperately—when service flags and crowded troop trains and V-mail were the common stuff of our lives—that is the way we pictured it.

But today, victory has a wan face. It is hungry . . . it is shivering . . . it has a bloated belly. The face of Victory is startlingly like the face of Defeat.

Somewhere in Greece, there are two little boys whose parents are dead. They are quite alone in a world empty of bread and soap and warm quilts. Will this victory have such a honied taste in their mouths that it will explain why they no longer have a home? Can they understand that *this* is Peace . . . that the forces of darkness have been routed . . . that they can grow up with a clear conscience into crippled, tubercular men . . . that they are now free to starve?

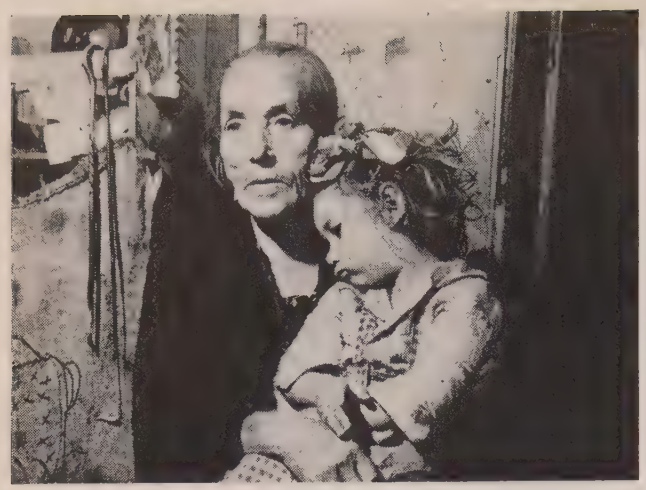
The world's future is only as good as the next generation and right now, one quarter of the world's child population is dying. Quick aid can tip the balance between life and death for these children.

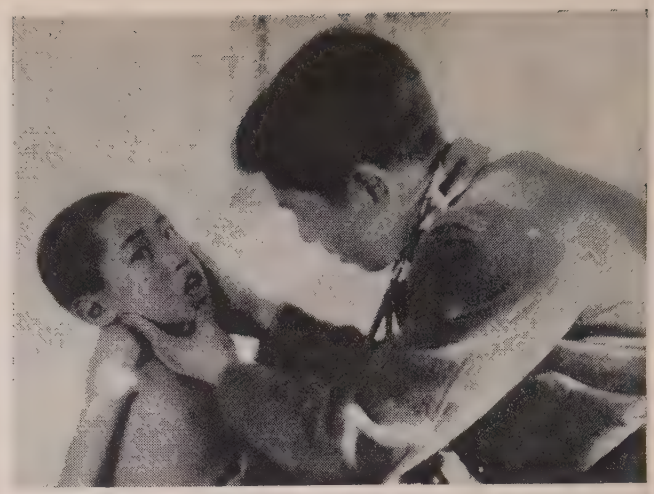
Bullets do not win or lose a peace. Whether World War II was worth fighting may not be decided until 20 years from now, when these children—of the sunken, accusing eyes, the skinny legs and arms, the tortured memories—are men and women. If we permit them to grow up hungry, sick and uncared for, the few who live cannot be held responsible for their dark attitudes or for their desperate acts against a world which forgot them.

Fortunately, the United Nations is not forgetting those 230,000,000 needy children in Europe and Asia. To save them, the United Nations Appeal for Children has been started. Through national committees all around the globe, one day's pay or its equivalent will be collected from every man and woman. It cost the Allies $1,636,000,000 to wage war for four days; that same amount would give emergency care for six months to those 230,000,000 children.

The main distributing agency for the money collected will be the International Children's Emergency Fund, a UN agency. In the United States, the collection agency is American Overseas Aid-United Nations Appeal for Children, a federation of major voluntary American agencies for foreign relief; among the organizations taking part are the American Friends Service Committee, YWCA, AFL, CIO, American Aid to France, Church World Service, National Catholic

BY CHESTER BOWLES
International Committee Chairman, UN Children's Appeal





Welfare Conference, Unitarian Service Committee and United Service to China.

Chairman of the UNAC drive in the U.S. is Lee Marshall, former food distribution director of the War Food Administration and executive director of the 1946 Emergency Food Collection.

United States' goal for the UN Appeal for Children is $60,000,000. The drive will be made during February and collections taken in each community through local campaign committees.

The war has been over for more than two years. Two thirds of us do not have enough to eat. Half of the people of the world are close to the starvation line. Of the world's population (2,310,000,000), forty percent are children under 15 years; almost half of those near starvation are little children.

At the Lake Success headquarters of the United Nations Appeal for Children, there are drawers full of file cards. These file cards contain the vital statistics of children who must be cared for—or they will die. Each card, in brutal, black typewritten words, tells a tale of tragedy. Here are some typical case histories representative of millions of others:

Case 1: France

Monique is a little French girl, five years old. When she was two, her father (a French officer), mother, grandmother and aunt were killed while hiding in their garden bomb shelter during an air raid. Only her grandfather, a young aunt and Monique herself escaped. Their home was completely ruined. The grandfather was wounded and cannot work. They are entirely without the barest necessities.

Case 2: Greece

A German land mine in Greece killed Stylianos' father in 1945. Now he is 14 years old and has three sisters, aged 10, 7 and 3. Their mother has heart trouble and cannot work; their house has two rooms with no window panes or shutters—the floor on which the children sleep is earth. The rain drips through the leaky roof; there is only one bed on which the sick mother lies. Since their father was killed by accident and not in fighting, they do not receive a pension and outside of five indigents' cards, they have no resources or means of taking care of themselves.

Case 3: China

Li-Duh-kwei wanders the crowded streets of Shanghai. Seven years ago his father and mother were killed as the Japanese forces pushed through the Kwantung province. The boy's escape was miraculous, and for years he begged for food and shelter. At the age of fourteen, he has reached Shanghai. He is too young and too weakened to do a man's work. He is too old to have appeal as a beggar; too honest for thievery. Li-Duh-kwei has lost everything but his hunger.

Case 4: Hungary

By begging in the streets of Budapest for a year, 16-year-old Ilonka Istvan has managed to live. During the war, her mother died and her Jewish father fled to Switzerland, leaving Ilonka with two friends. Both were killed and she was alone. She survived with occasional help from emergency food stations but these have discontinued for lack of funds.

Case 5: Poland

Feliks, an 11-year-old Polish boy, is threatened with tuberculosis. He has a sister, 4, and two brothers, aged 9 and 6. They live in one small, unheated room with a 43-year-old uncle who is an unskilled laborer and his aged mother. These children were taken with their father to Germany after the Polish Insurrection. Their mother is dead. After the father's death in Germany, Feliks and his brothers and sister were returned to Poland. They are in dire poverty.

Case 6: The Philippines

Eight-year-old Linda Martinez was in a Manila hospital when the war broke out. When the Japanese forces took over the city, Linda was sent home. There she found her mother dead and her one year old brother abandoned. She was told that her father had gone into the hills to fight the invaders and had not been heard from since. Linda took over the job of being "mother" to her infant brother. The war is over now and the two children are hungry and alone. Linda tells her brother that some day their father is coming home to take proper care of them.

* * *

How are these stories going to end? The answer lies with us.

Yen of China

By PEARL S. BUCK

IN the April, 1947, issue of United Nations World Justice William O. Douglas described the work that James Yen is doing as "the most important single job in the world."

What is this great task? It is the development of the Mass Education Movement in China. This is more than a movement for China—it is a technique now ready to be used anywhere in the world for the benefit of the three-fourths of the world's peoples who are uneducated, poor and at the mercy of disease.

Ask any one of some sixty million farmers in various regions of China who James Yen is, and he will tell you, with a light in his eyes. Ask a college professor or an intellectual and perhaps he has not heard of James Yen, or he may say critically that James Yen is a good man but his work is not very widespread. The intellectuals of China number about two percent of the population—a very important two percent, for they are the articulate ones. But it is traditional for the Chinese scholar, ancient and modern, to be remote from the lives of common people.

One of the basic reasons for the present chaos in China is that intellectuals and military men, both equally callous toward the needs of the people, are in control of affairs. James Yen is the great exception. Born into a family of traditional scholars, he is a modern intellectual, but the circumstances of his life have brought him close to the people. Under his guidance the Mass Education Movement of China has developed during a testing period of thirty years. Today China does not have to borrow a social and economic program from Russia or any other foreign country. She has an indigenous program of helping the people to help themselves. Long ago its limits went beyond those implied in the word "education." Its first attack was on illiteracy, but from there it has moved to attack poverty, disease and misgovernment, the three curses of common people anywhere.

When the Japanese struck China in 1937, the technique of mass education, developed by James Yen, was ready to be applied all over the country.

In the emergency of war, the Mass Education Movement was driven out of its cradle, at Tinghsien. But the Japanese found that Tinghsien put up more ferocious guerrilla resistance than any other county in China. *The people knew what they had to fight for.*

DURING the war, by mass education methods more than 27 million people were taught to read. The rural health system developed in Tinghsien was put into effect throughout Free China.

The Mass Education staff was transferred to Hunan, the strategic "rice bowl" province, where it reorganized county governments and retrained 35,000 officials and village heads. Three times the invader drove into Hunan and three times he was driven out—largely because of the trained local governments and the inspired populace. On his fourth drive the enemy succeeded by sheer weight of metal. But the glory of Hunan will never be forgotten.

Perhaps most significant of all, the "county government system" that was pioneered in Tinghsien was adopted in 1939 for all of China. History may record that this system stiffened national resistance and laid the foundation for China's reconstruction.

For the first time in China's history, in the Mass Education Movement, the scholar and the coolie have been brought together. The old two-class system, with the educated few at the top and the illiterate millions below, has been broken down. A true renaissance of the masses of China has begun.

Since the war ended, the work has gone on mainly in the province of Szechuan, the "stronghold of Free China." Here is the social laboratory and experiment station; here are the pilot projects in weaving, paper-making, silkworm breeding, cooperative farming, land utilization, warehousing, credits; here the demonstration reservoirs, irrigation, hog and poultry improvement. Here is the College of Rural Reconstruction, training young men and women to be leaders of China's rural progress tomorrow.

What is needed now is to seize upon the proved results of experiment and demonstration and spread them far and wide across China. It can be done. Experience has proved that you can teach an illiterate person to read Basic Chinese in 96 hours—at the rate of one hour a day. It can be done for $1 per individual because those already taught—the "taosheng" or "guiding students"—help to teach the others. For $5 per individual you can teach the working rules of

"The most important single job in the world," is the way U.S. Supreme Court Justice Douglas describes the work being done by James Yen. Since 1937, Yen—"Jimmy" to his Yale classmates and host of friends throughout the world—has, through his Mass Education Movement, taught 27 million illiterate Chinese to read!

Copyright by Pearl S. Buck, 1948

(Left): These venerable scholars, all over 70, work side by side with younger teachers for the Mass Education Movement in a concentrated drive to wipe out illiteracy in their native township.

(Center): A farm wife, who, in past ages would never dream of such attainments, writes her name in Chinese.

(Right): A farmer who has completed the course conducts a nightly class for fifteen other neighboring farm families.

rural reconstruction. Begin by teaching 30,000,000 young people; in three years it can be completed, at a cost of $180,000,000. Teach 90,000,000 in the next three years; cost $540,000,000. Finish the job in four years more, covering 230,000,000 people; and at the end of ten years you will have taught the entire population of China to read and to work for prosperity, health and good government, at a total cost of $2,100,000,000. Compare this to the costs of the Marshall Plan in Europe!

THIS program is offered as an addition, if not a complete alternative, to any plan for military aid to China by the United States. It is not proposed that the U. S. should, by gift or by loan, turn over the money—$180,000,000 for the first stage, or $2,100,000,000 total—without strings. Rather, it is hoped that there might be a joint commission of Americans and Chinese which would have power to determine policy, content and budget, and control of all funds. Under such a commission—free from all suspicion of control either by the Communists or by the national government—there could be built a program of service to the people. The program already has the approval of President Chiang Kai-shek, of American Ambassador Leighton Stuart, and of the liberals of China. It offers to the United States the opportunity to associate itself with the Chinese liberals. It presents a constructive outlet to the vast number of students in Chinese colleges who are today restless and rebellious. It affords a common platform, basic and universal, on which all liberals of China and the United States alike can stand. It is the only sort of program to which the Chinese Communists will yield. It is the way to win the *min-shing*, the "heart of the people," and to have peace in China.

James Yen, the man behind the program, was born into a scholar family, the youngest child. His father was a poet and a writer, living in a small city in the province of Szechuen. It was a brilliant family, and the father must have been an unusual man, for he did not resist modern influences. When James, or Jim, as his friends call him, was ten years old, his father told him that the old classical learning was not enough and he must learn western subjects as well.

At ten Jim had studied so well that he knew the Four Books and the Five Classics by heart. He was a shy, retiring, delicate boy, and had never been away from his home town. But he had an inquiring mind and he prepared to obey his father. The only western school in the region was in Pachou, ninety miles away. It was a missionary school, and the headmaster was William Aldis, an Englishman who belonged to the China Inland Mission. He was no ordinary man. The emphasis in his organization was entirely on evangelism, but Aldis believed in education, and defying his fellows and superiors, he had started a school for boys. The boys were from fourteen to eighteen years of age, not one of them as young as Jim, who still wore his hair in six litle braids standing upright about the crown of his head.

When he was eleven years old Jim left home to go to this school. He was the first boy ever to leave his district, and he was so small that his mother's heart misgave her, and she told his oldest brother to go with him the first time. So the two set out to cover the ninety miles on foot. They made it in five days then, although later Jim made it in four days and still later in three. By night they stopped in village inns, and there Jim came face to face with his own people. Imagine this sheltered, somewhat fragile lad, the son of a poet and of generations of scholars, entering the rough hostelry with a crowd of carriers and coolies, most of them carrying salt inland and goods out again; imagine him as footsore and weary as they were and taking his seat on the stool among them, to soak his swollen feet in the common tub of hot water. The only light was that of the flickering bean oil lamp or guttering candles, the furniture a rough table or two and boards set on trestles for beds, or perhaps a wide shelf made of clay and heated by charcoal inside, whereon each traveller spread his quilt or his coat. He listened to the rude laughter, the loud talk, the stories, the cursing and quarreling, and he learned to know the people of his own country.

His first night at school was a strange one. He had

nown no westerners, and his first glimpse of the tall nglishman was at dusk. Aldis came out himself to eet his new pupil. "I was terrified when I saw him," im confesses. "He had deep set eyes and very bushy yebrows, so different from Chinese faces, and his oustache was like a brush. When he spoke I heard deep voice. He held up his lantern to see us, and I w this big fierce face. I was scared but I said noth-g, and my brother left me at the school and went his inn for the night. I had my supper and went bed, still saying nothing. When I was in bed I was nbearably homesick and I began to cry. Mr. Aldis eard me and came in to comfort me, but I was still fraid of him. The next morning he sent for my rother and said, 'This boy is too small to be at hool, you had better take him home for two or ree more years.' When I heard this, how badly I lt! I said, 'Brother, give me one more chance. If I y tonight, I will go home tomorrow with you. If don't cry, I will stay.' My brother agreed. That ght, alas, I was as homesick as ever, but I stuffed y mouth with the quilt and so kept quiet. In the orning my brother came over very early. 'How were ou last night?' he asked anxiously. 'Everything is l right,' I told him and so he left me there."

Now Jim looks back on that first school as his good rtune. William Aldis in his way is a great man. He still alive, at eighty, and whenever Jim is in Eng-nd, he goes to see his old teacher. Last summer Aldis id, smiling, "Jim, do you remember how your team on the cricket match against the Oxford men?"

Aldis was an ardent cricketer and he taught his hinese boys the good English game. Jim became tremely proficient as a bowler. The school played missionary team and won although two Oxford men, od cricketers both, were on that team.

"William Aldis never preached to us," Jim says, oking back on those years. "But he lived literally e Christian life. We saw in him what Christ means, nd because of that I have remained all my life a hristian at heart. He lived close to us, and so that e might not feel any barriers between him and us, shaved his head and wore a queue and Chinese clothes. He had a remarkable mind, and he talked with us and enriched all our life by his presence. Other missionaries criticized him because he would not try to convert us, but they did not understand that he had already won us all." Today one of Jim's sons is named William.

The walking, the cricket, the healthy school life, the happiness of learning, made a different boy of Jim. His tendency to withdraw from people left him. He grew strong and self-confident, and only a delicate courtesy remained. After four years he was graduated with a scholarship which made it possible for him to go to high school in Chengtu, the capital of the province. The walking distance to the new school was three hundred miles, but Jim went on foot alone. Again at night he stayed at inns, mingling with the carriers and the farmers. He was older now, and able to appreciate their kindness and forthrightness. He ate with them the "round-top" bowls of heaped rice, which are the symbol of the common man.

The high school was American, although the direct supervision was given to Chinese. Jim found himself in a dormitory room with three other students, all much older than he. They were rich men's sons, much spoiled, and all were behind requirements in modern subjects. It became Jim's task to coach them in English and mathematics and science. At New Year, when the long vacation came, these young men prepared to go home in state. Servants came to meet them bringing sedan chairs and special foods. Jim could not go home at all, for he had no money even to pay for his meals while he walked. The last night of school the prizes were announced. He saw large packages being given to the others, and he wondered if he too were to be among the lucky. He heard his name called, and he went up, still so much the youngest and smallest, and was given a little envelope. When he went back to his seat he thought he felt money in it. As soon as he was in bed he opened the envelope and found a dollar and a half in coins, a substantial sum in those days. The next morning he announced proudly to his room mates that he was going home, too. He walked all the way as usual and used fifty cents for

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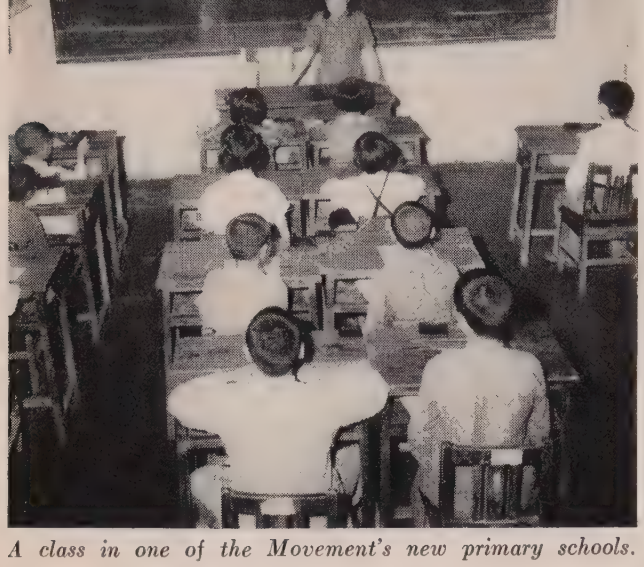
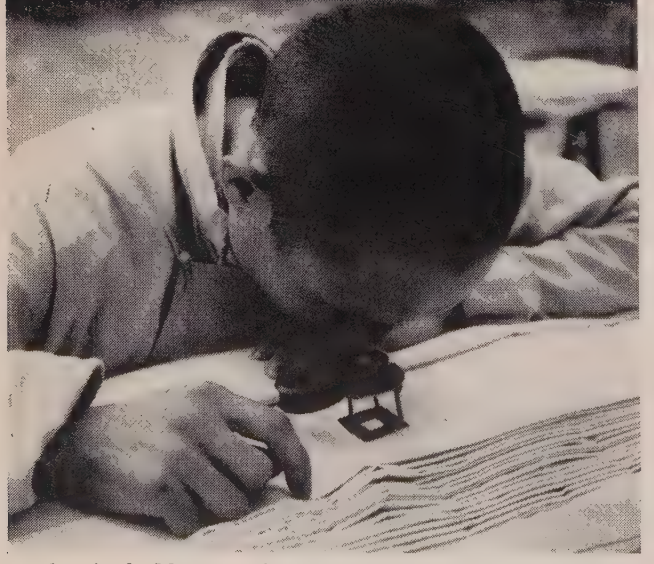


A class in one of the Movement's new primary schools.

food and bed. When he reached home he gave the silver dollar to his astonished mother.

He says now that the necessities of hardship, the walking and the poverty, disciplined him and he is grateful. "The old Confucian school could never have done as much for me," he says. At the American school he learned baseball and became the pitcher. Again he played against a missionary team. The American team had found two former professionals among the missionaries. Jim's team lost, and he was very sad. But the two professionals were kind enough and taught them a few tricks, and Jim learned to pitch a curve. His proficiency at sports has stood him in good stead. To play cricket in England, baseball in America, to swim and play a crack game of tennis—today he takes all this as a matter of course.

At sixteen he was graduated, again with highest honors, and he found a good job in a Chinese middle school in Chengtu. He was one of very few who could teach modern subjects and he received a good salary. At New Year he had a bonus of ten ingots of silver which he gave his mother. He is a born teacher, because he forgets himself completely and enters into the mind of the person he is teaching, and so understands the difficulties and needs. He loved teaching from the very first. Yet he did not stay in this job. He was offered another which stirred his conscience.



Student in the Movement's weaving cooperative counts threads.

THE city of Chengtu is an ancient seat of learning in China, next indeed to Peking itself, and the city was crowded with students. There were no dormitories and students lived in little hotels which were often kept by persons of questionable character. Two young Englishmen, one of them the brother of Lord Forrester, and the other, James Stewart, the grandson of a duke, both working as missionaries, decided to open a hostel. They were men of highest character and education. Forrester was the warden of the hostel, Stewart the English subwarden, and Jim became the Chinese subwarden. These men were a good influence on Jim's life. Especially did he grow close to Stewart, for he acted as interpreter when Stewart lectured to the students upon Christian ethics. "I learned to face crowds, and while I only interpreted, I heard fine and sincere speaking," Jim says. Stewart won his heart for his fearlessness among the missionaries who were his colleagues. Stewart's brother was at St. Paul's College in Hongkong, and he urged Jim to go there, and Jim went. The friendship never died, and today one of Jim's sons is named after James Stewart.

In 1913, Jim went to Hongkong, and found himself deficient in mathematics, physics and chemistry. He was sent to St. Stephens, the preparatory school for the college, where the principal told him that he needed three years more of study in order to enter college. Jim's way is to say little and do much. He did not disagree with the principal, and he entered St. Stephens and took his place among much younger boys. He outstripped them very soon, and when summer came and school was over, he decided to hire a tutor and work hard enough to try for college matriculation in September. The tutor's fee was almost prohibitive—a dollar an hour—but Jim scraped together twelve dollars. He studied so hard alone that when he came to the tutor he understood almost everything, and had only to ask some questions. In September, In spite of the still skeptical principal, he went up for examination—and passed with the highest marks.

There was a scholarship of $1600 for the student passing with the highest grade, and Jim saw his college course secure. Then there was a hitch. The president of the college called him to his office. "James, are you a British subject?" he asked.

Jim shook his head.

"I am very sorry," the president continued, "the scholarship is open only to students who are British subjects. Are you willing to become one?"

Jim shook his head. "That would be too high a price for a Chinese," he said.

The scholarship was given to the next highest student, whose marks were much lower. The student body made so much protest that the head of the college promised to go to Peking and ask the president

of China to create a similar scholarship for Chinese boys. He did so, but there was a delay of two years, which made it too late for Jim. The experience gave him a distaste for the college—"the atmosphere was too colonial," he says—and he gathered together his small funds and some letters of introduction and set forth for America and Oberlin College, where he had heard that students could work their way through. On the ship, however, he made friends with a Yale man who persuaded him to try Yale, where he promised Jim there would be no prejudice against him because of poverty, and thither Jim went, with eighty dollars in his pocket.

Yale proved to be an entirely happy experience for him. He found work of many sorts, he ate his meals at a Chinese restaurant where twenty cents bought him all he could eat, and he throve on many friendships. In the summers he sold Chinese linens and embroideries to make money for the next year's fees, and in his sophomore year he was chosen for his fine voice to sing in the choir. This was luck, for he could choose between a hundred dollars or a credit. He chose the hundred dollars. Soon the many scholarships he won made his way easier, and he enjoyed college to the full. "But best of all," Jim says now, looking back, "I learned what America means."

"Tell me," I said.

"Well, William Taft's son Charles was at College. His father had been president of the United States, but his son didn't want to be known as the son of a president. He wanted to be on his own. Charlie was and is one of my best friends. There was a Rockefeller boy there, too, and he didn't gain anything by being a rich man's son. He had to study like everyone else. I learned that money and family didn't pull a man through in America. I was invited to join a fraternity where nobody was as poor as I was. I couldn't pay the entrance fee, but they wanted me anyway. I did pay the fee finally—only three years ago! I always considered it a debt. And there was William Taft himself—he had been President, but now he was just a professor and nobody thought the less of him. His gentleness, and his willingness to return to the ordinary life of a professor made me admire American democracy. And then—there was Nathan Hale."

"Nathan Hale?" I asked.

Jim explained. "Outside one of our buildings stood the statue of a young Yale graduate of colonial times. He had his hands tied behind his back. I asked one of my professors who he was. 'Don't you know?' he answered. 'That is Nathan Hale. He was captured during the Revolutionary war and sentenced to death. When he was about to be killed they asked him if he had anything to say, and he said, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."' "

Jim's face was moved. "Think of it," he said, "so young, only twenty-one, yet he didn't speak of his mother or his sweetheart—only wished he had another life to give for his country!"

Jim's love for his own country flamed after that. When he heard that Chinese coolies were being sent to France as a labor corps, he volunteered for service with them, and to France he went.

There he found the same sort of men with whom he had stayed in the inns during the long walks back and forth to school. But there was something very pathetic about them now. Far from their homes in a strange land, digging trenches and doing the hardest tasks of a war they did not understand, they lived in complete bewilderment. They could not write letters home nor read any that came. Jim set himself to teaching them and taking care of them. He explained the meaning of the war to them, and he saw to it that they were better treated than they had been and he read their letters from home and wrote letters for them. Then it was he came to admire more than ever their qualities of character, and his new understanding of democracy made him realize how unfair it was that they had never had a chance for education. He began to teach them to read in their spare time, choosing first the one thousand characters most often used. Soon they were able to write letters home and to read simple letters that came to them. Then they wanted more to read. So Jim began a small newspaper for them, using only the one thousand characters. Their gratitude almost broke his heart and he determined then and there that he would devote his life to men and women who like them had no opportunity to be much more than beasts of burden.

TO THAT determination James Yen has remained true. The story of the last thirty years of his life is a rich one. When he went back to China he realized that before he could teach country people he must first learn of them, and he went to live in the village of Tinghsien, miles away from Peking. He married a young girl whom he had met while he was at Yale, the daughter of the Chinese minister of the Chinese church in New York, and together Jim and his wife made their home among the country people. He opened people's schools and he inspired friends to come and help him. He found that it was not enough to teach the people only to read and write. There had to be a whole literature made for them, and he began the People's Press. Teachers were scarce and he taught each person who learned to read to pass on the knowledge to others. Then he found that opened minds made new demands of life, and he introduced improved agricultural methods and public health, and finally helped the people to set up good local government. He thought of this region as his demonstration station; if his methods worked here, they could be spread over the whole country. They did work, and they have spread as far as a private citizen can make them spread, with some small help from the national and provincial governments and generous contributions from many Americans. It now remains for the Chinese government to take the technique and apply it on a national scale. But this demands men of integrity and vision in government. Some day it will be done.

His own country has not used James Yen to the full, but perhaps the world will know enough to use him, and indeed he belongs to the world. Never was a man so ready and fit for the demand of the hour. If I should ask James Yen if he has anything more to say, I am sure that his reply would be, "I regret that I have only one life to give."

(For a full account of James Yen's work see the book, TELL THE PEOPLE, by Pearl S. Buck. Published by The John Day Company.)

U N politically speaking

BY EVELYN G. KESSEL

About people and happenings in and around the United Nations

General Assembly

In the dining-room during the General Assembly session the head-waiter—Frank Fisher (Swiss, as a *maitre d.'* should be, and symbol of competence) seated us opposite the astute Dr. Eelco Van Kleffens, Ambassador from the Netherlands. With his deep-set eyes, thin ascetic face, except for the pin-striped suit —he recalls a 15th century Flemish portrait. . . . He was in a cheerful mood. . . . Some say he is smug. . . . All say he has wit. He spoke to us, like so many others, of endless documents to plod through. "If I read all I should, I would not be alive to eat this pie."

Attributes his excellent English to University of Leyden education and the Security Council—"The world's best language teacher" (At a recent meeting though, in the confusion of tongues, he said the president was addressed as "Mr. Problem") . . . But the one English classic he knows is "Enoch Arden,"—"and only," he smiled, "because Miriam Lane was both 'good and garrulous' and I, of course, am neither!"

The Russians and Mr. Rafferty

Col. William Hodgson, Australian delegate, has a ready sense of humor. In Australia, "Rafferty's Rules" are a familiar contradiction in terms; meaning the free-and-easy, no-holds-barred sort of system under which games of children and other uninhibited mortals are played. In a whimsical moment, Col. Hodgson suggested that the Committee on Admissions be conducted under his favorite rules—"Rafferty's Rules." Later a Russian representative on the same committee, with furrowed brow, asked the Colonel where those "Rafferty's Rules" were filed. His staff had been searching for hours, and no trace could be found!

Sweet Harmony

The latest of the legion of amateur suggestions on how to run the UN is from a music lover. Feels the delegates would keep in step if a small orchestra were to play soft music between meetings in the Delegates' Lounge.

Passing Through The Press Room

Spectacled, curly-haired Matthew Gordon of the Press Division. . . . Typically brash, wise-cracking super-American newspaperman. You see him sauntering in and out of councils and committees, nonchalant but keenly observant. Ben Hecht must have had him in mind when writing "The Front Page" . . . A bachelor and breezily indifferent to perservering feminine wiles.

Christmas at the Waldorf

They were waltzing as we entered the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf, decorated with holiday greens for the UN Christmas Ball. On the floor—flowing, whirling gowns in prismatic pastels, escorts in the usual black. Around the room—tables crowded with gaily-chatting spectators, also in formal array.

The ladies of the Secretariat are generally so purposeful and efficient that I hadn't quite realized what a charming, handsome group they are. Mrs. Suzanne Forgues, French Reviser, in aqua taffeta with wide scarf of the same draped from her shoulder, and jade jewelry. . . . East met West in pretty Mrs. H. T. Sie's outfit—large black velvet bow in her hair, a lavishly-embroidered mandarin-style coat she brought from Shanghai over her gown. The British Delegation's Miss Jean Hope of piquant nose, suggested an English garden with her flowered satin frock.

The men showed excellent taste in their guests, too. R. K. Lawley, Chief Registrar, brought Miss Violet Martin, a Conover model in green striped bouffant taffeta with fichu neckline. Victor Hoo's guest was Mrs. Berlage, a Yugoslav lovely enough to excite the cinema-conscious autograph-hounds at th hotel's entrance. She wore wir velvet, bare of shoulder, carried platinum fox jacket.

But it was alas a too-brief "tim out" for gaiety—and everyor proved he knew how to make th most of it.

Champagne, Caviar and Royalt

At the Yemen Reception for onc ladies were out-dazzled—by H Royal Highness, Prince Abdulla of Yemen, at his country's recep tion at the Sherry-Netherland. H white turban with fabric pig-tai gold scimitar, brocade belt, dre all eyes. And with tall Emir Feis of Saudi Arabia, dashing in camel hair gown and gold-corded hea piece, the ladies stood no chanc Nonetheless, Mme. Vassili Der dramis (Greek Ambassadress looked romantic in a fitted blac velvet suit from Fira Benenso pearls, pale blue hat with cheel stroking black plumes. Her com panion, Mme. Sakelaropoulo, wi of Greek Ambassador to Canad wore long-sleeved black crepe an pink-feathered black cloche. Slende Mme. Saba Habashi Pasha belie her Egyptian ancestry by lookin spick-and-Spanish in rose-trimme black velvet hat with mantilla-lik veil. Gracious Mme. El Khouri Syria, proved her country's master of beautiful fabric by her jacket native gold damask.

Domestic vs. International Relations

The environs of Lake Success hotels and apartments in Manha tan, are dotted with patient Pen lopes awaiting weary husbands.

One of these young matrons slim Mrs. Begley with pleasing serene manner is, as her husban opines, "a model type for a lug lil me."

Frank M. Begley, Chief of Secu ity, Maintenance and Engineerin Service of the UN, met his dar eyed wife at a public function. "W

were," states Begley with a wink, "the most graceful couple on the floor!" To the cadence of a tango they found that first there were a few things to straighten out—both were engaged to someone else. But shortly afterward they were married.

With their two boys and two girls they live in a brand-new Colonial house in Parkway Village, a U.N. housing development. Here Mrs. Begley, who her husband says is a "tolerable" cook, prepares his favorite medium-rare, two-inch steaks. She likes theater and the ballet, to which he goes reluctantly in exchange for her company at football and boxing.

His ambition is to raise his family and then like Cincinnatus, to retire to a farm and raise horses. But meantime he is greatly occupied with altogether different matters.

Frank Begley at his desk is a man of quiet manner—courteous and restrained—with penetrating brown eyes, sudden smile. On his office walls next to the charts of the Secretariat are four cases of keys. Almost 1000 keys—keys for the stronghold of the UN . . . Housekeeping on a grand scale—a composed young man in trim grey flannels its director. He has a strong right arm in Anthony Coke, his able English deputy. Begley calls him "Begley Sr.," adding that lovely American Mrs. Coke and stern British husband are a successful combination.

People think of Frank Begley as Chief Police Officer, without realizing that he is U.N.'s *genius loci.* If each man in his time plays many parts, that man is Begley. To list the different duties of this department is dizzying. A few are: supervision of construction jobs; radio studios; library of recordings . . . The technical part of the now famous simultaneous interpretation is in his charge. Sound recording also is done in his division, as are technical operations for radio broadcasting.

UN's Frank Begley finds relaxation in a game of gin rummy with his lovely wife.

Begley's division under the Department of Conferences and General Services adds still more chores, such as care of the buildings and grounds and endless etceteras. "We see that the flags wave proudly, that there are no mice in the basement—anything that isn't definitely assigned to someone else."

As head police-officer of UN the many-faceted Frank plays his most interesting role. A graduate of Connecticut's Trinity College, he became Chief of that state's police. According to an aide he achieved this position despite having "pinched" the State Police Commissioner when the latter was his boss. He attended F.B.I. schools. During the war he was principal investigator for O'Dwyer in the Army Air Corps Intelligence. O'Dwyer recommended him to Lie.

Begley is exactly the temperament for head police officer of the UN. His men say that nothing ever feazes him. Begley himself says years of training have substituted placidity for the red-headed temper of younger years.

Of the 300 people under Begley, 100 have to do with Security. Some are in plain clothes, such as dignified John Cosgrove, Acting Chief Security Officer . . . There are special assignments for various delegations, explains Begley. The M.V.D. (Russian Secret Police) have men here; the British have Scotland Yard men; Bidault had a Sureté man; we have State Department Police for our own delegates and special visitors, augmented during the General Assembly by uniformed police . . . There is an over-all UN security master-plan into which all services are integrated.

Begley's service is further charged with the responsibility of keeping order so that meetings are held with the dignity they should command. One sees him during councils and Assembly sessions unobtrusively patrolling with quick glances of supervision, looking like the well-dressed manager of a huge hotel. "But we don't want to create the impression of a Gestapo," he says. "Our watch-word is service. Our goal is to be anonymous. We're all international civil servants—more interested in complaints than compliments."

From these multitudinous duties "sneaking away on motor-trips" with his pretty wife is a respite. Also there's a great round of social functions which they attend in a semi-official way. His UN colleagues take turns too in entertaining among themselves. Begley is an excellent raconteur in his dead-pan way, although some of his stories might not pass the censors of the UN World.

"Sometimes it's been a headache because of the various kinds of people here—drawn from all over the world—with different backgrounds and thinking." But he says it's encouraging to see these people working together, their children going to school here. "You may have a wide area of difference, but if you really try, you usually work out an agreement. And if you can't work it out together on a personal level what hope for the world?"

The World's Business

UNITED STATES: Stock-Piling and ERP

The program of stock-piling "strategic" raw materials in the U.S. will soon be linked to the Marshall Plan as a kind of post-war lend lease in reverse. Reserves in such basic raw materials as coal, iron, and petroleum are either abundant or at least adequate. But supplies in ferro-alloys and other minerals are running short and deposits may soon be exhausted. The life expectation of domestic reserves at the rate of 1936-39 production is estimated at about 19 years for zinc, 12 years for lead, 4 years for antimony, tungsten, mercury, asbestos—and just one year for chromite. Nickel, tin and industrial diamonds are not produced in the U.S. in appreciable quantities.

Current shipments of these minerals are insufficient to meet the production needs of American industry and do not permit the piling up of "strategic" reserves. Two years ago Congress voted a stock piling program and allocated $100,000,000 for 1946 and $275,000,000 for 1947 to cover the cost of accumulating these stocks. The goal is to pile up raw materials worth from two to four billion dollars within a ten year period. The exact amount allocated to the stock piling of specific "strategic" materials is as closely guarded as a military secret.

Government purchasing of strategic materials proved to be considerably more difficult than was originally expected due to continued shortages, to the interference of raw-material trusts such as the tin cartel and diamond trust, and to other obstacles. The Harriman report revealed that even the present modest goals of the stock-piling program in vital materials have not been realized.

For this reason, the President's Committee on Foreign Aid (Harriman Committee) proposes that Congress include in its Marshall Plan legislation "specific provisions for procuring strategic raw-materials from the participating countries and their colonies." Approximately 50% of the one hundred stockpiling materials are or can be produced in the dependencies of European countries which are to receive American aid under the Marshall Plan.

British colonies produce asbestos, bauxite, chromite, cobalt, copper, lead, manganese tin and zinc in large quantities; Dutch Colonies bauxite and tin; the Belgian Congo copper, diamonds, tin and uranium ore; French colonies nickel, tungsten, lead. The Harriman experts hope that $231,000,000 worth of mineral raw-materials can be made available for American stock-piling annually. These shipments—in their opinion—will facilitate European repayments of American loans and, at the same time, contribute to the development of raw material production in colonial territories.

European reaction to the proposals of the Harriman Committee has been extremely cool. The European countries pointed out that application of this system will deprive them of a most valuable source of dollar income since many of the strategic materials were sold to the U.S. against cash. Another objection is that, under the Harriman scheme, European governments will have to develop mining activities at home and in their colonies which are not directly in the interests of their national recovery. The effect of the Harriman scheme, they stress, will be to hamper industrial recovery in Europe which is the ultimate goal of the Aid to Europe plan.

URUGUAY: Adverse Trade Balance

The Uruguayan Finance Ministry reports that during 1947, Uruguay had suffered an adverse trade balance amounting to over $50,000,000. This was attributed to the heavy increase of imports over exports, totalling $175,820,914 and $124,927,020 respectively during the first ten months of the year.

Against this unfavorable background, Argentina requested Uruguay to return the wheat she had "loaned" to this country early in 1947. The delivery of wheat at that time was conditioned upon Uruguay's undertaking to return it or to pay a heavy forfeit surcharge of about $5 per 100 kgs—in US dollars. Up to this time the Montevideo government has given no indication as to whether it is in a position to return the wheat to Argentina. To do so at this time would mean placing Uruguay on a dark bread diet.

However, there is some hope for Uruguay's wheat situation. Faced with the necessity of going abroad for agricultural products that Uruguay could well have produced herself, laws were passed designed to aid the farmers and to encourage planting of additional acreage. While in 1946 Uruguay produced a bare 187,000 tons of wheat, current crop expectations exceed 300,000 tons. The country can get along comfortably on 250,000 tons.

Hectares Planted to Wheat in Uruguay

1944-45	351,000
1945-46	354,000
1946-47	366,000
1947-48	475,000

The government campaign, although centering on wheat production, had an effect on other crops as well. Linseed and hops are expected to yield 12 to 15 percent larger crops than were yielded in 1946.

ITALY: Trade with the Orbit

A Soviet economic mission is in Rome negotiating a trade agreement between Italy and the USSR. Moscow's insistence on the payment of reparations delays the conclusion of the agreement, but various members of the Soviet delegation expressed the hope that mutually satisfactory arrange-

ments will soon be made to permit the flow of Italian manufactured goods to the USSR.

In the meantime Italy signed a trade agreement with Rumania, providing for the immediate resumption of commercial exchange at complete standstill for several years. Upon signing the treaty, Foreign Minister Count Sforza declared that "it fits into the framework of Italian policy bent upon the renewal of close commercial relations with all countries of Danubian Europe."

U.K.: Record on the Clyde

Britain is now building more ships than the rest of the world combined. The famous Clyde shipbuilding yards, which handle only one third of Britain's shipbuilding contracts, now have an estimated $280,000,000 worth of orders on hand. Aside from British Commonwealth countries, Clyde's customers include Argentina, France, Portugal, Norway, the Netherlands, and Iceland. In 1947, the Clyde yards launched 99 ships totalling 375,000 tons, valued at $124,000,000. The largest ship was a 40,000-ton ocean liner, while the smallest ship, built for Burma, was a paddle steamer.

Efforts are being made to increase Britain's trade with Mexico and other Latin American countries. A number of trade missions are now spread out south of the Rio Grande and others are being organized to blaze still more trade trails. These missions have instructions to sell only for dollars and to avoid as far as possible the signing of trade treaties involving barter arrangements or even short term credits.

SWEDEN: Below Expectation

Trade between Sweden and the USRR under the agreement of 1946, which provides for annual shipments valued at $28,000,000 in each direction, has been considerably smaller than anticipated. One of the reasons may be that in several cases the Russians have considered Swedish prices too high. The Stockholm government refrains from intervention, maintaining that the question of prices must be settled in direct negotiations between the Foreign Trade Ministry of the USSR and private Swedish exporters.

PALESTINE: Harvest Report

Dispatches describing various moves to restrain Arab extremists in the Holy Land have an underlying economic tone. Peace is essential in the Palestine countryside to enable all growers, Jews and Arabs alike, to bring in the current citrus crop. So far, approximately 4,000,000 cases of fruit have been shipped, but 7,000,000 more cases still wait to be exported. Failure to deliver the goods would not only cost the industry 18 shillings per case, but also an additional 2 shillings per case to be paid in fines to the British Ministry of Food.

Arab growers are confronted with still another dilemma. Their brokers have contracted with the Ministry of Food for a million cases in excess of what they are growing. The allocation of quotas was based on acreage under cultivation. As the yield in Jewish groves is higher than in Arab plantations, the latter are short of fruits while the former have a surplus. The Arabs had hoped to buy the Jewish surplus in order to meet their quotas. Despite trouble in the Holy Land, cooperation between Arab and Jewish growers continued throughout the harvest. Meetings of their Joint Citrus Board are fully attended.

KOREA: Currency Exchange

Overshadowed by the revaluation of the ruble in the USSR, the simultaneous currency exchange in Russian-controlled Northern Korea escaped the attention of international financial circles. The Korean exchange, patterned after the Soviet prototype, was similarly designed to improve economic conditions in Northern Korea. According to reports from Pyengyang, the effect of the currency exchange was promptly felt on the domestic market, all commodity prices now reflecting the increased purchasing power of the new currency. Salaries and wages remained unaffected.

PERU: Price Control

An Office of Price Control, modelled after the now defunct OPA of the United States, has just been established by executive decree in Peru, to combat inflation and rising prices. Regional price control offices are being opened throughout the country to administer the law and to punish its violators. Each office will have an administrative board of its own, composed of the Assistant Prefect of the province or the mayor of the city, aided by a businessman and a public member chosen from among citizens not connected with commercial activities. While civic responsibilities in price control are emphasized, the system of voluntary participation has been abandoned in favor of legislative measures.

NETHERLANDS: Eastern Trade Winds

The Netherlands is still another "Marshall Plan country" which tries to promote its international trade through agreements with Eastern European countries. After five weeks of negotiations, an agreement has just been concluded with Czechoslovakia involving the exchange of goods valued at 250,000,000 guilders ($94,000,000).

The signing of this agreement coincided with the arrival of the Russian freighter *Kazan* in the port of Amsterdam with 2,000 tons of timber aboard. The timber will be used in the building of war-devastated houses throughout the Netherlands. This was the first Russian timber shipment to reach Amsterdam since the war. Dutch factories are exporting precision instruments, electrical machinery, and radio appliances to the Soviet Union.

MEXICO: In the Market

The Mexican government has $5,000,000 to spend on agricultural machinery in the United States. The machinery will be distributed among impoverished farmers in regions adversely affected by the recent serious outbreak of the hoof and mouth disease.

A constitutional amendment transferring the manufacture, sale and control of narcotics to the Federal Government has now been approved by a majority of the state legislatures.

An alarming slump in Mexico's mining industry induced the Federal Government to call a National Mining Congress to Mexico City on March 12. The Secretariat of National Economy will suggest that the Mexican mines be modernized through the purchase of machinery in the United States.

International Protection of Human Rights

BY CLYDE EAGLETON

Professor of International Law, New York University

Upon her return from the meeting of the Commission of Human Rights at Geneva, Mrs. Roosevelt spoke with justifiable pride of the accomplishment of that Commission, as represented in the two documents adopted by it. With cautions to be noted below, it may be said that these two documents evidence a great amount of progress and an amazing agreement among the heterogeneous nations of the world.

One of these documents, the "Articles of Declaration," is a statement of the principles agreed upon. It contains some 36 paragraphs, beginning with the statement that "all men are born free and equal in dignity and rights" and that "in the exercise of his rights everyone is limited by the rights of others and by the just requirements of the democratic state." Other paragraphs set forth what are usually called the civil liberties, with some additions: for example, a right of expatriation is stated, and stateless persons are put under the protection of the United Nations. Rights are also affirmed which go beyond the usual preventive measures and which call for affirmative help from the state: the right to work, to education, to rest and leisure, to health and social security, and others.

The Convention on Human Rights does not go so far as the Declaration does, since it, when ratified, will create legal obligations upon the signatory states. The process of making new international law such as this is slow and difficult, for the simple reason that the peoples of the world are not willing to submit to any method of imposing new law by majority vote. The ruling principle is that no state can be bound to any new rule of law without its own consent, and this will continue to be the rule so long as peoples put national patriotism above international legal order. Much difficulty may be expected in securing ratifications to this treaty.

The Charter of the United Nations does not establish as law any of the so-called "human rights," nor does it give to any UN organ the right to promulgate them as law. Article 13 requires the General Assembly to "initiate studies and make recommendations" for the purpose of assisting in the realization of human rights; and Article 55 says that the UN shall "promote" respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Charter called for a Commission on Human Rights, under the Economic and Social Council. It has been working, with the aid of subcommittees, for nearly two years, and has now agreed upon these two documents as the basis for further effort. This is a first step and a real achievement; they must now be submitted to the Economic and Social Council and, if approved by it, they will go to the General Assembly for adoption.

If and when the General Assembly has adopted them, the two documents will then have different roads to follow. The Declaration will have become an official recommendation to the Member states, not legally binding upon them, but nevertheless of great weight. Article 56 of the Charter obligates each Member state to take "joint and separate action" in the direction of upholding fundamental human rights, but of course leaves each state free to work out this obligation as it wishes to. The task of transforming the principles of the Declaration into effective legal guarantees for the individual within each state is left to the discretion of each state, and will vary in each according to the constitutional law and social beliefs therein.

Some encouraging progress has already been made. A court in Canada has already held invalid a restrictive covenant (forbidding sale to persons of a certain race) partly on the ground that Canadian acceptance of the UN Charter had so affected the public policy of Canada that such a discrimination must now be regarded as contrary to that public policy. In the United States, the American Association for the United Nations has filed a brief *amicus curiae* with the Supreme Court of the United States in a similar case.

The draft convention faces a different set of difficulties. Adoption by the General Assembly will be only the beginning of its troubles. It must then go to each state for ratification according to the constitutional processes of that state. In some states, ratification can be given by the executive; in others, the parliamentary body must approve. The United States Senate, for example, must approve before the United States can ratify. Ratification—which is the final step in creating the legal obligation—can hardly be given in any state unless the people of that state approve; and, even after ratification has been given, the government may find it difficult to enforce its provisions against prevailing social convictions within that state.

We have been talking thus far of enforcement by each state for itself, which is as far as the draft convention goes. The parties to the convention undertake only to assure that the provisions of the treaty protecting human rights will

(*Continued on page* 64)

Summary of important speeches, treaties and other international documents. Copies available at cost. Send key number to World Files, *United Nations World, 385 Madison Avenue, New York 17.*

285:47 Five-Power Trade Agreement

November 18, Paris

France, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg sign pact for self-help in trade, which provides:

1. Periodic clearing of accounts on trade balances, thus a country with a favorable trade balance with one country may use that to cancel a deficit with another.

2. The accord will be held open to other European countries, either in specific instances, or for permanent adherance, in an effort to stabilize European currencies.

3. The Bank for International Settlements, created by the Young Plan agreements for the debts of World War I, will be called upon to act as an accounting office through which balances of payments will be regulated.

286:47 Rumania Rejects U. S. Protest

November 23, Bucharest

1. In reply to a U.S. note dated Nov. 14, protesting the Rumanian accusation that U.S. representatives had backed up a contemplated attempt to overthrow the Rumanian government, Foreign Minister Pauker, in a note to the U.S., declared: "Accusations contained in the indictment in the trial of leaders of the former National Peasant party with respect to the part played by certain former representatives of the United States of America in Rumania or by some of the American members of the U.S. missions in preparing for the overthrow by violence of the Rumanian Government and democratic regime in Rumania originate in statements that were made by the defendants, in documents found in their possession and acknowledged by them, and in acts that were admittedly committed by them."

"All these accusations were shown to be well founded by public disclosures made at the trial of the leaders of the former National Peasant party."

"The Rumanian people have, through the voice of their courts of justice, condemned the treasonable action of the leaders of the former National Peasant party who were in the service of certain foreign interests, and have thereby also condemned attempts at foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Rumania."

287:47 Iran Rejects Soviet Protest on Oil

November 24, Teheran

1. Premier Ghavam declared in reply to Soviet note of Nov. 20th protesting the Iranian voiding of the 1946 pact: "With my proclamation in the Iranian Majlis (Parliament) that we desire to continue our good relations with the Soviets, the Russian charging of Iran with hostile action and laying responsibility for consequences on the Iranian Government seems unreasonable and I hereby reject these charges seriously and strongly."

288:47 Trade Pact Between Soviet and Anglo-American Zones

November 25, Frankfort

1. During 1948 the Soviet Zone will receive goods worth 156,902,000 Reichsmarks in exchange for manufactured products and raw materials valued at 156,827,000 Reichsmarks, the difference is for items held over from the present contract.

2. The Soviet Zone to receive 209,250 tons of steel, 42,544,000 Rm. textiles and 40,651,000 Rm. chemicals.

3. The Anglo-American Zone will receive potatoes, fodder, sugar and seed, and pitprops as well as textiles and machinery.

Statements at Conference of Foreign Ministers

289:47 Molotov Statement Proposing Order of Business

November 26, London

290:47 Marshall Reply

November 26, London

291:47 Marshall Statement Re: German Territory

November 27, London

292:47 U.S.S.R. Plan for Germany

November 28, London

293:47 Marshall Statement Re: Austrian Pact

December 4, London

294:47 Marshall Statement on Economic Principles and German Political Organization

December 5, London

295:47 Soviet Proposals on Germany

December 6, London

296:47 Marshall Statement on Reparations

December 10, London

297:47 Molotov Statement on German Economic Proposals

December 8, London

298:47 Molotov Statement Re: U. S. Aggression

December 12, London

299:47 Marshall Statement of Denial

December 14, London

300:47 Marshall Radio Report

December 20, Washington

301:47 Italy Devalues Lira

November 27, Rome

1. Established new rate of 589.47 per dollar, a devaluation of 68%, and established means of recalculation each month, with the proviso that the new rate will never be less than 375 lira per dollar or more than 650 per dollar.

302:47 Exchange of Notes Between France and U.S.S.R. Re: Expulsions

November 27, Paris

Soviet Note:

Following the arrest and expulsion of 19 Soviet citizens from France for alleged interference in French internal politics, the following note was delivered by Alexandre Abramov, Soviet Embassy Counsellor to Jean Chauvel, general secretary of the French Foreign Office: "The Soviet Embassy insists that explanations shall be furnished on the subject of these arrests and demands that these Soviet Citizens should be turned over without delay to the Soviet Embassy in France."

French Note:

Requested U.S.S.R. to withdraw its military mission to France.

December 9, Moscow

Soviet Note:

1. Claims that French note shows that "French Government is unilaterally annulling the Franco-Soviet repatriation agreement of June 29, 1945, and intends to terminate the work of the Soviet repatriation mission, "and that it accuses two members of the Soviet mission of subversive activity."

2. "The Soviet Government regards such actions on the part of the French Government as hostile and contrary to the spirit of alliance and mutual assistance between the U.S.S.R. and France, and it holds the French Government responsible for the consequences."

3. The Soviet Government has withdrawn its repatriation mission from France, and requires "that members of the French repatriation mission in the U.S.S.R. leave the territory of the U.S.S.R. forthwith."

4. "On Dec. 5, the Soviet Government received an application from the French Government for visas to Moscow and back for 18 members of a French delegation coming to the U.S.S.R. for talks regarding a treaty on the mutual delivery of goods.

"I have to inform you that in view of the hostile position adopted by the French Government with regard to the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government has resolved to terminate trade talks with France and withdrew the visas."

December 10, Paris

French Note:

The French Government rejected the above note as "unacceptable", for the reason that it was published prior to delivery to the French Government, and that it contained inadmissable references to French internal politics, and delivered a note to the Soviet Government explaining its position.

303:47 Bulgarian-Yugoslav Agreement

November 27, Sofia

Pledge friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance.

304:47 Yugoslav-Bulgarian Pact

November 28, Prague

Twenty-year military pact:

1. Provides for conferences on important international questions, and extension to "each other immediate military and every other assistance with all the means at their disposal if a third state attacks one of them."

2. On all international questions they will act in accordance with UN.

3. They will not act or conclude treaties against each other.

4. Establishment of closest cooperation in social, cultural and economic fields looking toward a customs union.

5. Automatic renewal for five-year periods after the first twenty years unless one year's notice is given by either nation.

Note: The communique announcing the treaty also stated that the creation of the Balkan Commission was in violation to the UN Charter, and that neither would cooperate with it.

305:47 Czechoslovakia-U.S.S.R. Pact

December 4, Prague

1. Commercial treaty provides for exchange of about $100,000,000 in imports and exports annually from 1949 to 1952. This will account for approximately 17 to 18 per cent of Czech foreign trade.

2. Czechoslovakia will receive food and fodder, cotton, fertilizers, oil products, iron, manganese and chromium ore, pig iron, ferrous alloys and other needed raw materials during 1948.

3. A short term credit was awarded Czechoslovakia to help her tide over 1948.

4. Czechoslovakia will send the U.S.S.R. oil piping, rails, machinery for generating power and manufacturing other products, sugar, textiles, shoes, plate glass, chemicals, etc.

306:47 Bulgaria Adopts Constitution

December 4, Sofia

1. Adopted unanimously by 365 deputies. It is based on the principle that "the entire power comes from the people and belongs to the people," and that "the National Assembly is representative of national sovereignty and is the supreme organ of the state." The Assembly is empowered to elect a Presidium consisting of a President, two Deputy Presidents and fifteen members.

307:47 U. S. Action Re: Arms to Middle East

December 5, Washington

1. Discontinuing of licensing of shipment of arms to the Middle East.

2. Passports are not being issued to "persons who wish to serve with armed forces not under the United States Government."

308:47 Agreement on German Assets

December 5, Washington

1. U.S., Canada and The Netherlands signed in Brussels, "an agreement relating to the resolution of conflicting claims to German enemy assets," Acting Secretary of State Robert A. Lovett announced. The agreement commits the governments to compulsory and binding conciliation in case of disagreements.

309:47 Yugoslav-Hungarian Pact

December 8, Budapest

1. Twenty-year pact of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance.

310:47 Peron Widens Control Over Universities

December 9. Buenos Aires

1. As part of the five-year plan, a new law which went into effect on January 1st, 1948, gives the President of the nation the right to appoint the head of each university and to pass upon all faculty appointments, giving the Government complete control.

311:47 Soviet Decree Revaluating Ruble and Ending Rationing

December 14, Moscow

1. "The amount of money in circulation has considerably increased, production of goods intended for consumption by the population decreased, and retail goods turnover was cut down considerably. In addition, during the war the German and other invaders issued large quantities of false money in rubles on temporarily occupied Soviet territory, which still further increased the surplus of money.

2. "The purchasing power of money decreased, and special measures are now necessary for strengthening the Soviet ruble."

3. "Speculative elements made use of the existence of a great gap between state prices and market prices as well as of the presence of masses of false money, for the purpose of accumulating great amounts of money aiming at profits at the expense of the population."

4. Therefore, the U.S.S.R. will carry out the following monetary reform:

a. "The exchange of money at present in circulation and of cash in hand for new money will be carried out with limitations; namely 10 rubles in old money for one ruble in new money."

b. Deposits in savings banks will exchange ruble for ruble up to 3,000 rubles, 2 rubles for 3 up to 10,000; and 1 for 2 above 10,000.

c. All loans previous to the 1947 loan will be merged into a single loan; bonds will be exchanged at three old rubles for one new ruble.

d. "While the currency reform is being effected, the wages of workers and employes as well as the income of peasants from state deliveries and other labor incomes of all sections of the population, will not be affected by the reform but will be paid out in the new money at the previous rates."

5. While the capitalist regimes shift the main burden of the aftermath of war and currency reform onto the working people, the U.S.S.R. reforms are not being carried out at the expense of that group. This "exchange procedure will hit first and foremost the speculative elements who have accumulated large stocks of money and are keeping it in money boxes."

6. "Simultaneously with the carrying out of the currency reform, the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the Central Committee of the Communist party have decided to carry out the abolition of the rationing system for food and industrial goods, to cancel the high commercial prices and to pass to the sale of goods at unified state prices with reduction of the ration prices for bread and cereals."

312:47 Rumanians Seize British Oil Companies

December 15, Bucharest

1. Astra-Romana and Unirea management taken over by the Rumanian Government which charged the owners with "bad will, deficient production and theft of oil from Government subsoil."

313:47 U. S. Troops Withdrawn from Hungary

December 16, Budapest

1. Formal notification sent Hungary of withdrawal of U.S. troops in accordance with peace treaty.

2. Note also declared that $54,000 in Hungarian currency and all Hungarian goods in U.S. possession had been returned to Hungary.

314:47 Tito Signs Economic Decree

December 16, Belgrade

1. Organizes plan for distribution of raw materials and imported goods, and establishes a National Planning Commission to facilitate distribution of goods within the framework of the five-year plan.

315:47 U.S.S.R. Withdraws Troops from Bulgaria

December 16, Moscow

U.S.S.R. announced the complete evacuation of troops from Bulgaria by December 14th in accordance with peace treaty.

316:47 Bulgarian-Albanian Pact

December 17, Sofia

1. Friendship pact signed.

2. A communique issued stating:

"The treaty is in the full spirit of the principles of the United Nations organization. As regard the United Nations Balkan investigation commission, both delegations consider it is created in violaton of the UN Charter and against the sovereignty of the Balkan nations.

"That is why both Governments cannot give any assistance whatever to the commission and will not permit the commission to visit their territories. Neither country recognizes the commission. Both conference delegations expressed indignation at not being accepted as members of UN."

317:47 U. S.-British Pact Re: Bizonia

December 17, Washington

1. U.S. agreed to assume an additional $400,000,000 liability on cost of British-American occupation of Western Germany in exchange for increased U.S. economic control "commensurate with the larger financial undertaking."

318:47 U. S.-South African Pact

December 18, Washington

Provides for extradition between the two countries, and supersedes treaties and conventions between U.S. and Great Britain of 1842 and 1905 Re: South Africa.

319:47 U. S. Note to Greece

December 18, Athens

1. Aide Memoire warns that unless parliamentary strife between the Populists and Liberals ceased, the U.S. will have to change its benevolent attitudes toward Greece. It stated: "the continued cooperation of the two major parties, which is more than ever necessary during the present critical period" was placed first by the U.S. Government.

320:47 Yugoslav-Rumanian Pact

December 19, Bucharest

1. Provides for mutual assistanct, friendship and collaboration.

321:47 New Italian Constitution

December 22, Rome

1. Approved by Constituent Assembly 453 to 62. Declares Italy a republic.

2. Provides for limited property rights; grants workers unlimited right to strike; makes provision of work for all obligatory on the Italian government; creates a Constitutional Court; provides for a bicameral legislative body; grants religious freedom and equality of men and women.

322:47 Panama Assembly Rejects Agreement for U. S. Bases

December 22, Panama

1. The following resolution was unanimously passed by the 51-member Assembly: "The agreement signed in this city Dec. 10 by the representatives of the Governments of Panama and the United States of America is not approved because the aforesaid is not inspired in the principle of juridical equality of the contracting states and it does not follow the principles of international law and the spirit of the inter-American defense system."

Note: After first deciding to keep its troops in the thirteen bases affected, the U.S. Government withdrew completely.

André Gide: A Silhouette

BY EDMOND DEMAITRE

Well-known French journalist, now New York correspondent of *L'Intransigeant*

Because his mother compelled him to wear a stiff starched shirt under his close-fitting vest until he was ten years old, André Gide, the 1947 Nobel prize winner in literature, became a revolutionary at the age of fourteen and has remained one ever since.

Revolt against everything which in his self-searching, caustic mind represented a social or spiritual equivalent to the hated, starched shirt, is the main distinguishing trait which permeates the works as well as the life of the man who—with Marcel Proust—exerted the greatest influence on modern European literature. "I must meet resistance everywhere," Gide wrote at the beginning of his career and now, at the age of seventy-seven, he expresses his eternal revolt with the same zest and vigor which made him the "enfant terrible" of French literature when the century was still young.

Spiritual and social traditions as embodied in the family, the state, the church or in the intricate structure of modern society were the main targets of Gide's revolt, once he succeeded in ridding himself of what Andre Maurois describes as the tyranny of the starched shirt." The relations of the individual to these traditions, institutions, inherited inhibitions and social taboos became the primary subject of his penetrating studies of the human mind, which were calculated partly to advocate the necessity of the liberation of the individual from spiritual, social or theological ties and partly to solve the Faustian problem of the freedom of the soul.

Everything that Gide has written or has done, since he succeeded in making off the oppressive authority of a heavy-handed mother, is deeply marked by this eternal quest for self-liberation. In literature this took the form of an all-embracing opposition to everything for which his family was standing, while in private life it expressed itself by a marked predilection for a sort of Bohemian passivity, a certain personal extravagance and a passion for absolute independence. Soft, flannel garments, the habit of changing his milieu often, profound admiration for eccentric geniuses such as Oscar Wilde, together with a remarkable sensibility, are the most outstanding exterior manifestations of this spiritual revolt which turned the scion of heavy-going, unimaginative Norman Puritans into a hyper-complicated intellectual.

The sensibility which enabled Gide to reach heights of intellectual introspection prevented him from becoming a fanatic. Although a revolutionary, he never allowed himself to be carried away by passion. An admirer of beauty and of ancient Greece, he never surrendered entirely to heathen philosophy. An uncompromising individualist, he carefully avoided the dangerous pitfalls of anarchism. One of his biographers asserts that the two books which had the most decisive influence on Gide's literary evolution were the works of Dostoevsky and the Bible.

Some critics have expressed the opinion that by advocating the necessity of the "liberation of the individual" Gide attempts to bridge the gap between a genuinely individualistic and a collectivistic ideology. This would explain one of the most amazing intellectual and literary incidents of recent years which occurred when Gide first supported the Communist party with all his authority, then—after a visit to Soviet Russia—publicly confessed his error. The best proof of Gide's profound intellectual honesty is that he was prompted into both actions for exactly the same motives. It was his revolutionary spirit together with his quest for individual self-liberation which made him first turn to the Communists, then to admit openly that collective inhibitions and social taboos which are physically and spiritually enslaving the individual are more prevalent and more strictly respected in Soviet Russia than anywhere else. He recognized that not only privately-owned factories can manufacture starched shirts but collective enterprises, run by the community, can produce them too.

Since he left the Communist party, Gide has seldom appeared in public. He lives in a comfortable flat on the Left Bank and has a house in Normandy where he stays occasionally. When furnishing his country house he carefully selected the furniture for his study and made the plans for its decoration. But on a visit to Gide in Normandy, his friends were surprised to find him working at a folding-table in one of the corridors. When somebody asked him what was wrong with the study, he said, "It is too comfortable."

The fall of France deeply affected Gide. In his *Journal,* he admits with admirable frankness that, overwhelmed by the event, he began to wonder whether such a settling of the centuries-old quarrel with Germany was not the only way of French salvation. He refused, however, to join the camp of the literary collaborators whom the Germans succeeded in recruiting among the intellectual leaders of the *Nouvelle Revue Française* to which Gide used to belong. Retiring to North Africa, he was occupied during the whole war in preparing for publication of his diaries and of a so-called "literary testament" which is to be published, it is said, only after his death.

Gide has many friends with

Norman Cousins, Saturday Review of Literature, says: "It is a real hit. It is graphic, precise, effective."

HOW TO THINK about the UNITED NATIONS

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ANDRE GIDE *(continued)*

whom he likes to discuss literary and political problems. Although in his books it would be difficult to find a single line which could be described as humorous, his conversation is witty and amusing. But his sensitiveness often causes serious misundertandings between him and his friends. According to Alfred Fabre-Luce, who mentions the incident in his memoirs, a very old and intimate friendship between Gide and the critic Charles du Bos came to an abrupt end when du Bos, meeting Gide in the street, ostentatiously raised his hat and bowed deeply—a gesture which Gide mistook for irony.

Among his contemporaries Gide appreciates Paul Valéry the most; he has but a limited admiration for Anatole France. To complete this pen-portrait, Gide likes to play Mozart and Chopin on the piano and, in accordance with time-honored tradition respected by most French writers, he adores cats.

HERE is a partial list of Gide's most important writings, available in English translation:

The Journals of André Gide. Vol. 1: 1889-1913. (Published in 1947 by Knopf. Two additional volumes of Gide's diaries are scheduled to appear in English translation before 1950.) *The Counterfeiters* (*Les faux-monnayeurs*). *The Vatican Swindle* (*Les caves du Vatican*). *Dostoevsky* (*Dostoievsky: articles et causeries*). *The Immoralist* (*L'immoraliste*). *The School for Wives* (*L'école des femmes*). *Straight Is the Gate* (*La porte étroite*). *Travels in the Congo* (*Voyage au Congo*). *Return From the U.S.S.R.* (*Retour de l'U.R.S.S.*).

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International Affairs

THE UNITED NATIONS by Herbert Vere Evatt. Cambridge, Harvard University Press. $2.50.

On the inside in the making of the United Nations from its San Francisco beginnings and playing a prominent role in protest against the veto and other measures restricting the scope of the Charter, no one is better equipped to tell the whole story of the world organization than Herbert Vere Evatt, Minister for External Affairs and Deput Prime Minister of Australia. Anyon who does not know Mr. Evatt migh infer that this is an official book smooth and evasive, hiding blunders i diplomatic understatement. Not at al Mr. Evatt speaks his mind bluntly an unabashed. As a result, he gives an in teresting, authentic and lively pictur of the inside workings of the Unite Nations, its problems and limitations its faults and its possibilities. He de votes much space to what has been th most serious handicap to UN achieve ment—the veto and its abuse. No effor is made to spare the "feelings" of th Soviet Union, responsible for at leas 22 of the vetoes, mostly "in circum stances when the vital interests of th Soviet Union were not affected." Mr Evatt—no blushing violet where hi country is concerned—gives full credi to Australia for its many efforts t limit the veto to enforcement actio only and for other amendments an changes suggested to make the Charte more workable. In concluding, Mr Evatt makes nine "positive" proposal to facilitate and improve the work o the UN in the future.

WORLD ON MY DOORSTEP, A Venture in International Living, b Harriet Eager Davis. Simon an Schuster. $3.00.

Here is a good book to give wives mothers, friends who find it difficult t take a keen interest in world politics Mrs. Davis herself "never wanted t become interested in international af fairs" and twenty years ago "was com pletely bored with all foreign politics (they still bore her temperamentally she says). Without any pretense o condescension she shares with her read ers the experiences that opened he eyes—vivid, richly human experience that began when Malcolm Davis, a representative of the Carnegie Endow ment for International Peace, took hi wife and small sons to Geneva in 193 Many world celebrities appear in thes pages, but the emphasis is on home making and on the three young Davise "growing up abroad under the shado of coming tragedy with a father wh saw it coming and a mother who wok up only when it struck." Mrs. Davi story should help many other wome to wake up and work for peace befor it is too late.

Europe

A REPORT ON GERMANY b Lewis H. Brown. Farrar, Straus & Co. $3.00.

This report on the urgency of th economic reconstruction of German was prepared at the special request o General Clay. Many programs hav been offered as a solution for Germany but Lewis H. Brown, chairman of th board of Johns-Manville Corporation analyzes the problem as an industrialis and capitalist, and his approach, rep

resenting as it does a powerful and vocal group in the United States, should be understood. He does not minimize his dislike of Communism, but he believes that a producing Germany will prevent its spread westward. He deplores the Morgenthau plan to "deindustrialize" Germany and feels that it has done irreparable harm, even in so far as its compromises have been carried out. Briefly, Mr. Brown's plan for German reconstruction calls for the original proposals of the U.S. General Staff to prevent Germany from building another war machine: (1) the destruction of all munition plants; (2) the destruction of Germany's airplane industry; (3) an inspection and control system to be maintained for 50 years by the Allied governments. Germany—the three parts under Allied control, should be consolidated and given opportunity to rebuild peace industries, without the red tape of "Schachtism" and petty controls. Food, of course, and coal come heavily into the picture. Mr. Brown casts fond, if perhaps futile, hopes toward greatly increased British exportation to the continent. A final chapter on "what may actually happen" is a bit nightmarish and serves to heighten the urgency.

Asia

THE GAY GENIUS, The Life and Times of Su Tungpo, by Lin Yutang. New York, The John Day Co. $3.75.

Su Tungpo (A.D. 1036-1101) lived during the Sung dynasty. He was a great poet, a great painter, a great calligrapher, a philosopher of depth, and marvel of marvels, an honest official. He spoke the truth about China and its administrators, even when the truth hurt and sent him into exile, as it did many times. He experienced everything from the favor of a great Empress to a lonely hut of exile on the primitive island of Hainan. Always he maintained his fine Chinese sense of proportion and a hold on permanent over fleeting values. Perhaps that's why Lin Yutang calls him "the gay genius," although in Su Tungpo's story, as so richly unfolded by Lin, serenity rather than gaiety seems more characteristic of him.

Lin Yutang has steeped himself in the many poems and letters left by Su Tungpo and in the evergreen records of the Sung period. His enthusiasm for the grand old poet and critic of the dictator and "state capitalist" Wang Anshih is unbounded, and this enthusiasm and the vibrant picture of a whole period of Chinese history are communicated to the reader. Closing the book, one feels that one has for a few hours lived in Sung China with Su Tungpo—and Lin Yutang. What one realizes too is how little the West generally knows of the ancient and glorious pages of Chinese life and history, so richly documented for the initiated. One needs more Lin Yutangs to interpret other little known chapters as gracefully and warmly as Lin Yutang has done for us in his revealing biography of Su Tungpo.

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Lester Cohen in "The Saturday Review of Literature" Jan. 3, '48.

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Ludwig Lewisohn in "Tomorrow" Magazine. Jan. '48.

These two quotations pose a fundamental problem. If you believe Mr. Cohen's statement you should read, *and own*

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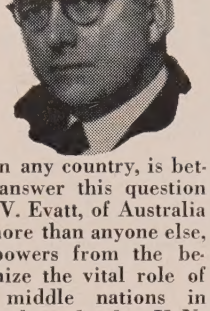

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Caribbean

DEMOCRACY AND EMPIRE IN THE CARIBBEAN by Paul Blanshard. New York, Macmillan $5.00.

Paul Blanshard, as State Department official assigned to the Caribbean from 1942-1946 and consultant to the U. S. section of the Caribbean Commission, visited practically every tiny dot of earth in the region. His previous experience in making social studies proved a valuable asset in observing and analyzing the conditions under which the people of the Caribbean live. More than 9,000,000 live in Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic, but these island republics are only briefly discussed. The chief concern is with the 6,000,000 under colonial status, ruled in the order of importance by Great Britain, United States, France and the Netherlands. The main elements in the economy of the whole Caribbean area are sugar, bananas, tourists and U. S. bases.

Almost everywhere Mr. Blanshard found extreme poverty—an average of $2 to $3 weekly cash income on farms and $4 to $5 in urban industry—bringing in its wake malnutrition, insanitary slum housing, appalling infant mortality rates, widespread disease. Little is spent on education, and illiteracy is high. The colonial pattern of government he says is feudally outdated.

Blanshard has offered a program as a start toward a better future for the Caribbean. The book is no formal study but takes a very human approach and should appeal to the tourist who usually sees only the superficial and picturesque side of the islands as much as to the specialists who are looking toward a better life for the Caribbean people.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE CARIBBEAN by Dexter Perkins. Cambridge, Harvard University Press. $3.00.

This volume in The American Foreign Policy Library in a sense supplements the material in the Blanshard book. For one thing Mr. Perkins deals exclusively with the parts of the Caribbean purposely avoided by Mr. Blanshard—the independent republics, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, and including also Panama and the Central American republics, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador. Mr. Perkins writes with sympathy of the peoples, their economic background, politics and social structure, but for fear of offending he almost bends backwards to soften facts about conditions which are known to exist in these countries. However, he is properly stern about the unsavory U.S. intervention in Haiti, Santo Domingo and Nicaragua through the early nineteen twenties, and shows how the reverberations of the Big Stick echoed through all of Latin America, making universally for U.S. unpopularity. There is a good chapter on the Roosevelt good neighbor policy and the obvious reasons for it. The Caribbean is perhaps as important to the United States as the Mediterranean is to Europe.

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

(*Continued from page 58*)

be carried out within each state by the government of that state. This promise on the part of states is probably as much as it is possible to obtain at present—and not even this, unless peoples insist upon it. To go further than this, one must ask such questions as the following: should the UN be authorized to impose penalties upon states which fail to carry out their obligations properly? Should there be an international court to which an individual can appeal, even against his own state? Should there be an international policeman authorized, for example, to arrest a person within the jurisdiction of South Africa or Texas for failure to respect the stated rights of a Negro? Would the citizens of the state permit the "foreigner" to make the arrest? Would the individual who brought his own state before an international court be socially penalized by his fellow-citizens because of his lack of patriotism?

Such questions exemplify the difficulties which lie ahead in securing agreement to and implementation of an international Bill of Rights. International law has never been concerned before with the individual human being. The reason for this of course, was that each sovereign state claimed complete control over persons within its territory and would not admit that an individual could have rights or duties outside the supreme authority of the state within which he happened to be. At the most international law was able to state a few rules for the protection of aliens within a state. The feeling was, and still is, strong that a state can do what it wants to do within its own territory and that no outsider can interfere, even though individuals are being wantonly mistreated.

The agreement at Geneva therefore represents a real advance, but it would be easy to overestimate its possibilities. It gives ground for much hope, but the possibility of further progress will depend almost entirely upon the extent to which the people in each state are willing to accept and submit to new international law effectively protecting human rights against their state

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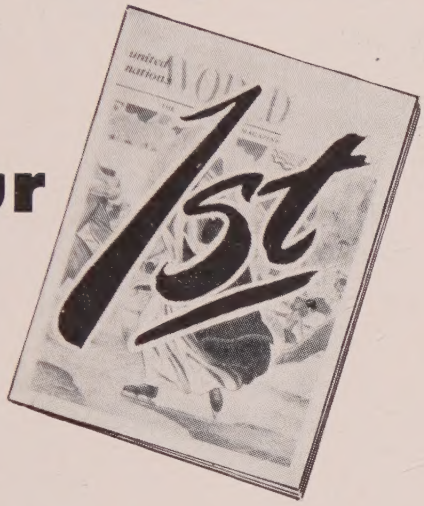

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